FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

15 OCTOBER 1986

Iran-Iraq War

Responding to Iran's claim to have captured a hill in the Qasr-e Shirin sector, an Iraqi communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses said the Iranians only "gained a foothold" on the hill, and this was recaptured by the Iraqis in a counterattack that inflicted "heavy losses" on the enemy. Meanwhile, Iraqi warplanes raided a sugar factory south of Dezful, according to another communique broadcast by the radio. IRNA said the attack hit residential areas of Haft Tappeh, between Dezful and Ahvaz, killing 14 people and wounding 65 others. The Iranian agency also stated that Iranian warplanes bombed an oil installation 12 km southwest of Kirkuk, inflicting substantial damage. In further comment on Iran's claimed attack on Kirkuk 10 October, IRNA maintained that Iraq misled newsmen about the results of the operation by showing them oil installations 20 km south of the oil complex hit by Iranian and Kurdish forces. Tehran radio cited "reliable" reports from Iraq that three helicopters and one airplane were destroyed on the ground during the 10 October attack.

In the Gulf, Iraqi planes attacked Khark Island 14 October, an Iraqi military spokesman disclosed in a statement cited by INA, adding that one Iraqi aircraft was lost during the raid. IRNA said the Iraqi jet was downed by an Iranian F-14.

Lebanon

Voice of Lebanon radio reported that the six U.S. hostages have been moved from the southern suburb of Beirut to the Al-Biqa' town of 'Anjar, near the Syrian border. The radio noted speculation that the Syrians will secure the hostages' release to counter accusations that it is a patron of terrorism.

In another development, the Voice of Lebanon stated that 7 people were injured by a car bomb explosion in Zahlah.

Israel

The Likud-Alignment dispute over appointments continued as Shim'on Peres and Yitzhaq Shamir failed to reach agreement during a 14 October meeting, IDF radio reported. Peres later issued a communique calling on Shamir to immediately establish his new government in the same form as Peres' administration, according to Jerusalem radio. Peres stressed that negotiations on the disputed issues can be resumed after the formation of the new government. Senior Alignment ministers criticized Shamir for "intransigence" and warned that the crisis is worsening, the radio disclosed in a 15 October report.

Iran

Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi stated at a press conference reported by IRNA that his talks with GDR officials provided suitable grounds for future relations, adding that the two sides have agreed to expand political and technological ties.

According to IRNA, a Soviet diplomat in Iran committed suicide by hanging in his Tehran apartment.

DRA

At a Kabul press conference of Afghan and Soviet officials on the eve of the partial Soviet troop withdrawal, Foreign Minister Shah Muhammad Dost hoped that those conducting an undeclared war against the DRA would correctly understand and respond to the joint Soviet-Afghan initiative, Moscow television reported.

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PLO, USSR Reach 'Understanding' on Conference

JN141017 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0912 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Kuwait, 14 Oct (INA) — PLO Executive Committee Member Mahmud 'Abbas, known as Abu Mazin, has said consultations are continuing between the PLO and the Soviet Union on the issue of convening an international confernece. In a statement published here today by the *Al-Sakhrah* pamphlet, organ of the Fatah Movement, 'Abbas said understanding was reached on the general outlines, including the conference's preparatory committee, Palestinian representation, and the form of the conference.

Mahmud 'Abbas also said the USSR deputy foreign minister met with Yasir 'Arafat and the USSR foreign minister met with Faruq Qaddumi and discussed these details with them. He said there is an understanding between the two sides on the issue of recognizing the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, including their right to self-determination.

PLO Tunis Representative Meets Soviet Ambassador

JN141951 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic
1815 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] PLO Representative in Tunis Brother Hakam Bal'awi received the Soviet ambassador to Tunisia yesterday morning. They fully reviewed a number of issues pertaining to the situation in the region as well as the latest developments in the Palestinian arena. The Soviet ambassador reiterated his country's firm support for the Palestinian people's struggle and their inalienable national rights, foremost of which is their right to repatriation, self-determination, and the establishment of an idependent state under the PLO, their sole legitimate representative.

The Soviet ambassador conveyed the Soviet leaders' greetings to Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat]. Brother Ba'awi expressed the appreciation of the Palestinian people and of the PLO, their sole legitimate representative, under Abu 'Ammar for the firm Soviet support for the Palestinian people's just and legitimate struggle.

PLO Official Meets CSSR Ambassador in Tunis

JN142008 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic
1815 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Brother Abu Ja'far, director general of the PLO Political Department, received the CSSR ambassador to Tunisia at the department's headquarters yesterday morning. They discussed the latest developments in the Palestinian cause, and Abu Ja'far briefed the CSSR ambassador on the latest developments in the Palestinian camps in Beirut and southern Lebanon. He also informed the ambassador about issues relating to Palestinian unity as well as inter-Palestinian dialogue and meetings to achieve Palestinian unity and to confront dangers to the Palestine question. The two sides also discussed relations between the PLO and the CSSR and ways to promote them to serve joint interests. The meeting was attended by Brother Fakhri Basysu, director of the Socialist Countries Section in the PLO Political Department.

Al-Wazir Discusses Armed Struggle Against Israel

JN141309 Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic
12 Oct 86 p 20

[Text] Khalil al-Wazir [Abu Jihad], deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, has condemned stepped-up Zionist repression of detainees in the occupied territories and the denial of their most basic human rights, which were won over the years through sacrifices and struggle against the occupiers. During a lecture he gave at the PLO office in Kuwait, Al-Wazir said recent hunger strikes by Palestinian detainees in Israeli prisons are an integral part of the Palestinian people's struggle inside the occupied territories.

Given Israeli, Arab, and international rejection of the Palestinian presence, the Palestinian revolution is restructuring and reorganizing its military ranks, he said. Al-Wazir pointed to the mounting diversified armed struggle against the occupation forces. He noted that in 1982, and despite the ferocity of the war, the Palestinians had to fight in Lebanon and 180 military attacks were carried out against the occupation force, a figure confirmed by the enemy. He cited 351 such operations in 1983, 466 in 1984, and 780 in 1985. Al-Wazir said that for the first 6 months of this year attacks were up by 52 percent, not to mention those carried out in Gaza, which are not reported by the Zionist enemy.

The revolution has managed to reorganize and enhance the combat capabilities of the fighters in Iraq, Sudan, Yemen, and elsewhere. A large number of fighters, he added, have returned to Lebanon to help rebuild and defend the Palestinian camps, which have been subjected to repeated campaigns of genocide by the Zionist enemy, the Phalangist forces, and the Amal Movement on the pretext of collecting arms. He declared that the Al-Rashidiyah camp, which withstood Israeli brutality for over 2 years, surely can hold out against attacks by Amal and others seeking to safeguard Israeli border security in northern occupied Palestine.

On practices by the Zionist enemy in the occupied Arab territories, Abu Jihad said schools and universities have been closed repeatedly and arbitrarily, with some schools closed for more than a month.

He criticized attempts to freeze the joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee, saying some quarters pursue this goal through an alternative development plan for the occupied territories. These quarters, he added, think that by breaking off coordination with the PLO because it will not accept Resolution 242 and by devising substitute economic and social plans for our people, they can divest the PLO of representing the Palestinian people. But these quarters were confronted by widespread and strong rejection in the occupied territories, as confirmed by the findings of an opinion poll showing support for the PLO and its leadership.

Al-Wazir said the Palestinians are now facing the fiercest conspiracy yet, which aims to strike at the PLO as their sole and legitimate representative, to create substitutes for this representation, and to split and undermine Palestinian ranks through the instigation of inter-Palestinian strife, both inside and outside the camps.

BAHRAIN

King Husayn Arrives in Manama 14 Oct

JN141208 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1047 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Manama, 14 Oct (WAKH) — King Husayn of Jordan arrived in Manama today on a short visit to Bahrain. He was received on arrival by Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, the amir of Bahrain. He was also received by Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, prime minister; Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, heir apparent and commander in chief of the Bahrain Defense Force; ministers; the chief of the amiri court; the chief of staff; and the Jordanian ambassador to Bahrain.

The delegation accompanying King Husayn includes Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i; Lieutenant General Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces; Major General Samir Farraj, the Jordanian monarch's private physician; Major General Ihsan Shardham, commander of the Royal Jordanian Air Force; Fawwaz Abu Tayih, chief of royal protocol; and Jordanian officials. The Jordanian monarch will hold talks with the amir of Bahrain on bilateral relations, current developments in the region, Arab and international affairs, and issues of mutual interest.

Husayn Concludes Visit, Departs

JN141533 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1430 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Manama, 14 Oct (WAKH) — King Husayn of Jordan and his accompanying delegation left Manama for Jordan this afternoon following a brief visit to Bahrain. Bahraini Amir Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah headed those who saw off the Jordanian monarch. Also seeing off King Husayn were His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, heir apparent and commander in chief of the Bahrain Defense Force; Amjad al-Majali, Jordan's ambassador to Bahrain; and a number of senior officials.

During his visit to Bahrain, the Jordanian monarch held talks with His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah on bilateral relations and ways to bolster and promote them, the security situation in the Arab Gulf area, and the current situation in the Arab arena.

KUWAIT

Defense Minister Departs for Turkey, SFRY

LD141630 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1214 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Kuwait, 14 Oct (KUNA) — Kuwaiti Defense Minister Shaykh Salim al-Sabah left the country at noon today leading a military delegation on a 10-day visit to Turkey and Yugoslavia. The defense minister told KUNA: During these visits we will discuss ways of consolidating relations between Kuwait and these two countries, particularly in the field of defense and armaments. We will attend many displays of various Turkish and Yugoslav weapons. We will study and evaluate these weapons and then decide with regard to purchasing them.

The minister was seen off by the Yugoslav and Turkish ambassadors to Kuwait, the governor of al-Ahmadi, Shaykh 'Ali Sabah al-Salim, Army Chief of Staff Major General 'Abdallah Farraj al-Ghanim; Under Secretary of Defense 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Khumays; Assistant Under Secretary of Defense Faysal al-Dawud; the assistant chief of staff, and a number of senior army officers.

Bank Governor Warns Against Non-Payment of Debts

JN141347 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 12 Oct 86 p 1

[Report by 'Ali 'Umar]

[Text] Shaykh Salim 'Abd al-'Aziz Sa'ud al-Sabah, governor of the Central Bank of Kuwait, has warned banks of the consequences of stalling in the payment of debts and said that such stalling will make them subject to the sanctions stated in Article 85 of the Central Bank law. He indicated that Clause 4 of Article 85 of the law-which provides for the dissolution of the bank's board of governors and the appointment of a temporary controller to administer the bank-will be applied to banks that stall in the payment of debts.

In the first comprehensive press interview since his assumption of the post of Central Bank governor, Shaykh Salim urged the banks to be serious in implementing the settlements program because it is in their interest. He linked the implementation of the settlements program with the support given to banks. He declared: We will not allow any bank to be liquidated. He said that the Central Bank law binds the banks to implement the settlements program and at the same time guarantees financial support for the banks.

In an interview with *Al-Anba'*, the governor of the Central Bank of Kuwait reviewed all issues connected with the settlements program, and urged debtors to cooperate. He asserted that prolonged control and follow-up will make it easy to uncover any malpractice by unscrupulous people. He said that a coordination committee subject to the Central Bank's control will be responsible for bad and joint debts, and a supervision committee whose task complements the banks' settlements program will be set up soon.

The governor of the Central Bank exempted Gulf companies [of the other five GCC states] from the settlements program unless they are guaranteed by a resident. He defined the term "resident" as one who holds Kuwaiti nationality or holds a residence permit to stay in Kuwait. Referring to the guarantor's responsibility, the governor said that the guarantor is responsible for meeting the deficit unless it transpires from his financial position that the guarantor himself has a financial deficit in which case the settlements program will apply to the guarantor and the guaranteed party.

Shaykh Salim said that those who have been referred to the settlements institute are not covered by the settlements program. He declared: The efforts of the Central Bank are concentrated on the implementation of the settlements program in 3 months. The settlements of the majority of clients can be completed within that period. He maintained that the implementation of the program in 3 months is in the bank's interest as it will receive financial support as soon as the settlements program is completed. He stressed that the banks and not investment companies are responsible for directing the settlement of debts even though the company's debt may be the biggest of such debts.

The governor advised foreign banks that are owed debts by some clients to cooperate with Kuwaiti banks in the implementation of the settlements program as the current assets of the debtor will improve with time and consequently more debts could be reclaimed than at present.

The governor of the Central Bank gave his views on the bank's monetary policy in the forthcoming period. He said that the Central Bank is anxious to maintain relative stability in the dinar's rate of exchange. He indicated that a study carried out by the bank showed that 50 percent of Kuwait's imports are paid in dollars. He asserted that the dinar's present rate of exchange is reasonable. He said that the Central Bank is currently assessing the previous monetary policy. He emphasized that there is a pressing need to develop the banks' loans policies, and that the banks will be notfied soon about such policies.

OMAN

Sultan Issues Decrees Reshuffling Cabinet

JN141457 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id, may God preserve him, has issued a number of royal sultani decrees reshuffling the Cabinet and introducing other relevant changes. They are as follows:

Sultani Decree No. 57/86 changes the name of the Sultani Royal Diwan Affairs to the Sultani Royal Diwan.

Sultani Decree No. 58/86 appoints Hamad ibn Hamud as special adviser to his majesty the sultan and cancels the Ministry of the Sultani Royal Diwan Affairs and distributes its departments and specialties.

Sultani Decree No. 59/86 stipulates that the deputy prime minister for legal affairs shall supervise the Secretariat of the Council of Ministers.

Sultani Decree No. 60/86 stipulates that Faysal ibn 'Ali ibn Faysal Al Sa'id shall supervise the Civil Service Council and its attached departments and that Muhammad ibn 'Ali al-Qatbi shall be appointed deputy chairman of the Civil Service Council with a minister's rank.

Sultani Decree No. 61/86 appoints Muhammad ibn 'Abdallah ibn Zahir al-Hana'i minister of agriculture and fisheries and 'Abdallah ibn Hamad ibn Sayf Al Bu Sa'idi minister of housing.

Sultani Decree No. 62/86 appoints Sultan ibn Hamad ibn Faysal Al Sa'id state adviser for tribes affairs.

Sultani Decree No. 63/86 grants the rank of minister to state advisers.

Sultani Decree No. 64/86 establishes a general secretariat for the Civil Service Council and appoints 'Abd al-'Aziz ibn Sa'ud ibn Harib Al Bu Sa'idi secretary general of the general secretariat.

Sultani Decree No. 65/86 appoints Ibrahim ibn Hamad ibn Sulayman al-Harithi under secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Sultani Decree No. 66/86 appoints Hasan ibn 'Abdallah al-Murazza' adviser to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Official on GCC Defense Ministers Discussions

JN141247 Muscat 'UMAN in Arabic 12 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] Major General 'Ali ibn Majid al-Mu'ammari, head of the palace office and leader of the Sultanate's delegation to the fifth meeting of the GCC defense ministers held in Muscat recently, has said that the meeting produced results compatible with the defense requirements of the Council's states and the available resources. Al-Mu'ammari said he was impressed by the discussions and similarity of views, as well as the mutual desire for common action in the interest of the Gulf region. He told the *Jund 'Uman* magazine that the GCC defense ministers have a coherent conception of a military strategy for building the armed forces of their respective countries in the context of an integrated plan for the group.

Maj Gen Al-Mu'ammari denied that the meeting discussed the possibility of foreign powers defending oil fields and tankers playing the Gulf in emergencies, stressing that it is up to the country that comes under hostile action from whatever source to defend its national sovereignty in the manner it sees fit. He declared that the will of the Gulf people is able to shield peace and security in the area, and that this will is bound to command respect as long as it is built on unified armed forces. On another subject, Al-Mu'ammar said the Strait of Hormuz is an international waterway in which free navigation is guaranteed by international laws. Their infringement, he added, is a matter to be handled by the international community and its legal bodies.

Oil Minister Discusses OPEC, New Oilfield

JN131503 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1155 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Muscat, 13 Oct (WAKH) — Petroleum and Minerals Minister Sa'id ibn Ahmad al-Shanfari has said Oman's decision last month to reduce oil consumption has effectively contributed toward restoring stability to the world oil market. In a statement published today in *'Uman*, the Omani minister says together with other GCC states Oman has made great efforts to bring views closer and to coordinate stands to restore stability to the world oil market.

Asked about his view of the situation in the world oil market, Al-Shanfari said his view on this matter has become clear, as differences among OPEC member-states have ended in view of the agreement among the countries which were producing more than the quota allotted to reduce production and abide by OPEC decisions. He said as a result of that positive development there has been relative stability in the oil market and prices have risen. He said OPEC has succeeded in resolving 99 percent of its problems and, consequently, confidence in the markets and prices on the part of OPEC members and other states has been restored.

Referring to the new oil fields in Oman, Al-Shanfari said a new oil field will be inaugurated by the end of the year and the Nimr oil field will be officially inaugurated during celebrations marking Oman's 16th national day. He asserted the oilfield's inauguration will not result in an increase in oil production, but will reduce pressure on old oilfields which have been producing since 1967.

Oil Minister Leaves for Saudi Arabia

JN141538 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic
1300 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Petroleum and Minerals Minister Sa'id ibn Ahmad al-Shanfari left the country for Saudi Arabia at noon today carrying a message from Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id to his brother King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud of Saudi Arabia dealing with bilateral relations and ways to promote them. His excellency was seen off at the airport by the Saudi ambassador in the Sultanate and a number of ministry senior officials.

PDRY

YAR Minister Makes Arrival Statement in Aden

JN150741 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
2000 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Brother Yahya Husayn al-'Arashi, minister of state for unity affairs and member of the standing committee of the General People's Congress, accompanied by a number of members of the standing committee and the General People's Congress who are participating in our southern Yemeni people's celebrations on the 23d anniversary of the 14 October revolution, attended a speech rally and reception last night at the Ba Dib institute hall in the Khormaksar area.

Al-'Arashi arrived at Aden airport last night to participate in our brothers' celebrations. He was met by Rashid Muhammad Thabit, minister of state for unity affairs and member of the YSP Central Committee; and Colonel Muhammad Haytham, deputy chief of staff and YSP Central Committee member in the southern part of the homeland.

In an arrival statement, Al-'Arashi said: I and my colleagues, the members of the standing committee and General People's congress, are pleased to come here to participate with our brothers in the southern part of the homeland in celebrating this dear occasion and to convey congratulations from President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, the officials in the northern part, and the people to our masses in the south.

Al-'Arashi said: It is a great opportunity for us to participate in the celebrations of the 14 October revolution, which began on the Radfan mountain and which complemented the 26 September Sanaa revolution against the imamate. Therefore, we are celebrating our achievements in all of Yemen.

Al-'Arashi said: We are saddened because these two occasions come after the bloody, regrettable events of past January which stained every Yemeni house and hurt our hearts.

Al-'Arashi noted that he will convey two letters from President Salih to Brothers 'Ali Salim al-Bid, YSP Central Committee secretary general; and Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, chairman of the Surpreme People's Council Presidium in the southern part of the homeland. The two letters are connected with the efforts by the northern part of the homeland to deal with the regrettable January events which are complementary to the national efforts known to all and which have continued since the start of the January events. He affirmed that these efforts are aimed at maintaining the national unity of the party, government, and masses in the southern part, and tackling all the negative effects during and after the revolution. He said that the efforts that are being exerted will not doubt greatly contribute to removing these effects.

Al-'Arashi also said that in the two letters President Salih also envisages further consultations and coordination to realize Yemeni unity, which would consolidate the September revolution gains and increase Yemeni pride and dignity. The unity will enable the revolution to maintain stability and preserve gains and to devote itself to construction and development under the banner of unity and Yemeni integration. He said efforts in this direction will no doubt hasten our determined steps on the road to realizing Yemeni unity. He noted that he will meet with Brother Rashid Muhammad Thabit, minister of state for unity affairs, to coordinate and cooperate on unity matters.

Concluding, Al-'Arashi wished all our people and the officials in the southern part progress and success on this great occasion.

Second Round of Elections Set for 28-30 Oct

EA140847 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the political bureau and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, has issued a decree of the People's Supreme Council Presidium on the date of the elections. The first article of the decree provides for the holding of the second round of general elections of the Supreme People's Council and the fourth round of elections for the local people's councils in all governorates of the republic on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, 28, 29, and 30 October 1986. The remaining articles of the decree provide for its implementation from the date of its publication and that it be published in the official gazette.

Al-'Attas Opens Telecommunications Network

LD141524 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] A number of vital and important projects of the department of telecommunications were opened this morning to mark the 23d anniversary of the glorious 14 October revolution and the 8th anniversary of the founding of the YSP.

This morning Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Peoples Council, opened the national telecommunications network and color television broadcasts. He launched the operation of the telecommunications network by making a number of telephone calls to officials in the secretariats of the party organizations in Hadramawt and Shabwah Governorates. He also launched direct television broadcasts from the Aden studios to the governorates of the Republic.

To mark the occasion, Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas made a speech to the masses of our Yemeni people at the beginning of which he congratulated the masses of workers and peasants on the 23d anniversary of the glorious 14th October revolution which, since its triumph, has achieved a number of successes in various fields. He thanked all the worekrs of the ministry of communications for their tireless efforts to accomplish these projects, projects that will play a major role in developing communications between the Republic's governorates.

Al-'Attas also held a telephone conversation with his brother Hassan Gouled, president of the fraternal Republic of Djibouti. During the conversation, he stressed the strengthening and development of brotherly relations and cooperation between the two fraternal countries.

SAUDI ARABIA

Council of Ministers Discusses Oil Prices

LD140950 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1700 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Jeddah, 13 Oct (SPA) — His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz today chaired a Council of Ministers meeting. [passage omitted] The Council of Ministers issued the following statement: The council acquainted itself with the report submitted to His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz by the minister of petroleum and mineral resources about the talks being held at the current OPEC conference in Geneva on the distribution of quotas to the member states and on fixing prices.

The council also acquainted itself with the statement issued by the GCC Ministerial Council in its 26-27 August 1986 meeting in Abha. The council emphasizes the need to arrive at an agreement on the distribution of quotas that would be based on sound economic bases, which would achieve justice and which would compensate for the great sacrifices made by the government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for OPEC since the organization's creation. The Council of Ministers thinks that the renewal of the temporary agreement reached by OPEC last August cannot constitute an alternative for a permament agreement on the allocation of quotas.

The Council of Ministers contends that the current OPEC meeting should reach an agreement regarding the fixing of an oil price, which should be done in accordance with the limits desired by most OPEC member-states, as was stressed by the GCC ministerial meeting: These limits were set at between $17 and $19 per barrel.

The Council of Ministers stressed the Saudi Arabian Government's concern to consolidate OPEC, as well as its concern to cooperate with all its members to reach an agreement that will halt the deterioration of oil prices and will rather increase and consolidate them until stability and widespread prosperity are achieved. [passage omitted]

Omani Petroleum Minister Arrives in Jeddah

LD141717 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1455 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Jeddah, 14 Oct (SPA) — Sa'id ibn Anmad al-Shanfari, Omani minister of petroleum and minerals, arrived in Jeddah this afternoon on a visit to the Kingdom. He was welcomed upon arrival at the airport by Muhammad Ibrahim Masud, minister of state, member of the Council of Ministers, and acting minister of petroleum and mineral resources; and a representative from the Royal Protocol Office.

UAE

Chief of Staff on GCC Military Coordination

JN140911 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0630 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 14 Oct (WAKH) — Major General Muhammad Sa'id al-Badi, Armed Forces chief of staff, has said that the next stage will witness increased coordination among the armies of member-states of the GCC in the overall strategic defense interests of the group. Interviewed by *Al-Ittihad* newspaper, published here today, General al-Badi said the Peninsula Shield-3 maneuvers, due to be held in March of next yhear in Oman, are meant to upgrade military coordination among Gulf states. Naval exercises will be held in the UAE later this year, he added.

General al-Badi said three military academies had been chosen to give students advanced military training and training in other subjects. These are the Zayid II military college in the UAE; King Abd al-'Aziz War College in Saudi Arabia; and the Military College in Kuwait. The UAE chief of staff said that an experimental currculum will be applied in Kuwait's military college next year, and that it would be adopted in the three academies if it proved satisfactory. A graduate would be awarded a diploma and university degree in military science.

General al-Badi said that during the recent GCC chiefs of staff meeting in Riyadh, perspectives on a joint force were submitted, taking account of each state's special circumstances within the framework of a unified defence strategy. He stressed that military coordination and cooperation among the GCC countries has come a long way and moved toward a unified intrinsic Gulf force. On compulsory military service in the UAE, he said a complete study has been made of the country's manpower resources to make certain that conscription does not interfere with youth contribution to the development process.

Iraqi Minister Arrives With Message From Saddam

JN132007 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1840 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 13 Oct (WAKH) — Iraqi Interior Minister Sa'dun Shakir arrived in Abu Dhabi this evening on a visit to the UAE.

WAM said that during his visit the Iraqi minister will deliver a message to UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn dealing with bilateral relations and the situation in the region. Receiving the Iraqi minister upon arrival were Major General Hammudah ibn 'Ali, UAE minister of state for internal affairs; and Taha 'Uraym, Iraqi ambassador to the UAE.

President Receives Iraqi Minister

JN142018 Doha QNA in Arabic 1908 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 14 Oct (QNA) — UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan has received a message from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn dealing with the situation in the region and bilateral relations. Sa'dun Shakir, Iraqi RCC member and interior minister, conveyed the message when Shaykh Zayid received him today. The Iraqi official arrived in Abu Dhabi yesterday evening on a visit to the UAE.

YAR

President Congratulates PDRY's Al-'Attas

JN141013 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 13 Oct 86

["Text" of President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih's cable to PDRY President Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas on the 23d anniversary of the 14 October 1963 revolution in the PDRY]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Brother Engineer Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium in the southern part of our homeland, Aden:

It pleases me to extend in my name and on behalf of your brothers in the northern part of the homeland our warmest congratulations and best wishes to our brothers in the southern part of the homeland on the 23d anniversary of the glorious 14 October revolution. We consider these celebrations as an extension of those marking the 24th anniversary of the immortal 26 September revolution in the northern part of the homeland.

This great occasion, which is celebrated by our people throughout Yemen, marks that historic day on which our Yemeni people crowned their glorious national struggle by starting the revolution from the Radfan mountains against imperialism and its agents. Our people derived their revolutionary spirit from the great sacrifices which were made by our martyrs for the sake of achieving the objective of expelling the odious British colonialist from our pure Yemeni soil. Thus the great victory of the October revolution further consolidated the victories of the mother 26 September revolution. All these victories have lit our people's path in the struggle for the second legitimate national objective of achieving the reunification of Yemen and eliminating all the vestiges of the imamate and colonialist rule.

We believe that the masses of our people, which have succeeded in overcoming all obstacles and hardships and made great progress on the path of unity, whether through the unity agreements signed by the leaders of both parts of Yemen or the unity projects which form the basic cornerstone for the edifice of unity, are capable through revolutionary action of bringing the day of the declaration of unity closer on the strong basis of the principles which our Muslim Arab Yemeni people uphold and thus fulfill the masses' legitimate aspirations. We assure our struggler people that we are strongly determined to continue to work sincerely for the reunification of Yemen which is the basic cornerstone for comprehensive Arab unity, out of loyalty to all righteous martyrs of our people and fulfillment of the principles and objectives of the immortal 26 September and 14 October revolutions.

Finally, I wish you continued good health and happiness. I also wish our struggler Yemeni people progress, blessing, prosperity, dignity, and victory. Happy anniversary.

[Signed] Your brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress

Prime Minister Marks 14 Oct Anniversary

JN141240 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Statement by Prime Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani on the 23d anniversary of the 14 October 1963 revolution; date not given — recorded]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the compassionate and the the merciful. Struggler sons of our people in the Yemeni land, I greet you on this glorious day and convey to you the greetings of the revolution. I convey to all the sons of our people in the south and the north, the greetings and blessings of the leader of the revolution procession brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the armed revolution forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, on the 23d anniversary of the 14 October glorious revolution. This revolution occurred to liberate our people from the yoke of the oppressive British colonialism in the southern part of the homeland. [passage omitted]

Brother and free Yemenis, while we celebrate the 24th anniversary of the 23 September revolution and the 23d anniversary of the 14 October revolution, we also celebrate our advanced achievement which is the path of unity. This is an achievement of which we will continue to be proud. We will continue to make advances in this field until the great goal of our Yemeni people has been achieved — a goal to live within one Yemeni family in which they restore the ties to history, glory, a noble culture, and also restore their prestige in the world as a unified, strong, and prospering people. [passage omitted]

Brothers, our Yemeni people proved their nobleness and greatness through their positions. This was demonstrated following every event throughout their long history. Our patient and struggling people proved their ability to overcome every ordeal and to stand up in the face of every danger that threatens them. The 13 January events that took place in the south were a real ordeal which our people faced. We in the northern part of the homeland once followed up these bloody battles and regretful events that took place among our brothers with extreme worry and concern. This stemmed from the firm affiliation that links us and requires us to pay attention and react to events or developments in the south which inevitably have an impact on the north.

In this regard, we are not going to review the positions that we took to contain these events and battles, end the bloodshed, and overcome the consequences. These efforts were carried out through the brotherly appeal made by brother leader Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, secretary general, which was designed to end the fighting between the warring sides and to hold negotiations and a dialogue in the capital of unity, Sanaa, through continuous follow-ups and intensive efforts in cooperating with the brothers and the friends to end this ordeal — which our brothers and sons in the south suffered from — or through reaching a solution to this criss in a way that ends the bloodshed and puts an end to the destruction that was taking place. All of the efforts that followed the halt in fighting were aimed at healing the rift and entrenching the people's unity. The efforts we launched were inspired by unity, our people's will, and the responsible [words indistinct] from the goals and principles of our immortal revolutions which showed us the correct path of construction. They also showed us the path we should follow when we deal with all of the events and situations. Our positions stemmed from our great keenness for the unity and cohesion of people in the south [words indistinct] to attain the unity of one Yemeni homeland. This is the goal that will be attained for our masses sooner or later. We are confident that the Yemeni masses who were born in September and October are capable of of making their will to achieve victory successful. The road to glory and progress is the road of unity.

Once again I greet the masses of our gracious people in the north and the south on this dear occasion, the anniversary of the 14 October revolution. We ask God to perpetuate joy and victory for our Yemeni people. Glory be to the martyrs of our national regime. God's peace and mercy be upon you.

Minister, Delegation Leave For Aden 13 Oct

JN140957 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Brother Husayn al-'Arashi, minister of state for unity affairs and member of the Standing Committee, left for Aden this afternoon accompanied by several members of the Standing Committee and the General People's Congress to participate in our Yemeni people's celebrations on the 23d anniversary of the glorious 14 October revolution.

President Salih Sends Message to Cabinet

JN131618 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, has addressed an important message to the prime minister and Cabinet members including the results and resolutions of the third plenary session of the General People's Congress, held in Ta'izz from 25-30 August 1986, which are of an executive nature. The government will be responsible for implementing the Congress' resolutions.

The following is the text of the message:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Brothers, Prime Minister, and Cabinet memebrs: In adherence to the provisions of the National Charter, as an honest interpretation of the Charter's aims; in order to achieve the homeland's supreme interest and entrench the revolutionary achievements of our people; because of the efforts needed to increase production and preserve and keep pace with great developments; in view of the creative response by the third General People's Congress session to the troubles, aspirations, and ambitions of the citizens and homeland and to the requirements of the current abundant democratic and developmental achievmeents; in affirmation of the positive results of the session and stressing the importance of implementing resolutions and recommendations to affirm the citizen's responsibility toward national duty and effectively contribute so that the citizen's personal, food, educational, and economic security are preserved and he is provided with easy access to the various government departments by developing the administration, training and rehabilitating the citizen, and by raising his work ability, the following shall be implemented:

1. Exerting the utmost efforts to improve the citizen's living standard in accordance with the general guidelines of the economic guidance policy and by reinforcing measures adopted in supply, trade, monetary, and financial fields to reinforce the policy of constantly providing all the basic requirements at reasonable prices throughout the Republic to every citizen, especially the following:

a. Stressing the need to implement effective and continuous supervision of prices and reorganizing foreign trade.

b. Affirming the important role of public supply institutions as an effective tool in constantly providing citizens with the necessary commodities at suitable and unified prices in all areas. Also, affirming the need to expand the activities of these institutions to include all the Republic's governorates to develop these activities so the commodities directly reach the consumer, and to improve the management and systems of these institutions to achieve the general objectives for which they were established.

c. The need to adopt all effective measures to end disorganized and illegal trade and to issue the necessary laws to eliminate this phenomenon harming the national economy.

d. Paying attention to media concentration on the citizen's vital, important role and his cooperation to enable the official supervisory organs to carry out their duty.

2. The concepts of planning and preparing for the third 5-year plan. Out of the higher committee's adherence to the resolutions and recommendations of the third session of the General People's Congress pertaining to the principle of democratic planning by consulting with the people represented by their local councils and secondary congresses and benefitting form their ideas and remarks to coordinate popular and official efforts to absorb the requirements of development, shoulder the burdens of these requirements, and focus on production projects, especially agricultural projects, the following should be carried out:

a. Coordinating the agricultural sector, as it is the main pillar of a strong national economy, by formulating the necessary scientific and practical plans to increase cultivated areas, especially the eastern and western plains, which can utilize modern machinery and to grow numerous agricultural crops to achieve self-sufficiency, reinforce food security, and export the surplus.

b. Intensifying agricultural guidance efforts to introduce modern agricultural methods and tools, utilize the best agricultural equipment and machinery, and use fertilizers and good and improved seeds. This can be achieved by using available means or by using audio-visual media to prepare advanced scientific programs, by using agricultural production planning according to climatic and geographic conditions, by preparing an agricultural map of all areas, by tackling the shortage of local expertise, and by establishing food production factories following the successful efforts to achieve self-sufficiency in vegetables and fruits.

c. Encouraging investment in agricultural production, establishing major agricultural companies, expanding the establishment of agricultural societies, providing facilities and effective incentives to achieve this, and enabling farmers with small agricultural plots to benefit through their societies from the use of the best scientific methods and modern machinery.

d. Continuing to build dams, tacking the problem of indiscriminate use of water resources, issuing legislations regulating the use of subterranean water which is an important and vital national resource, and stressing the need for the higher water council to fulfill its duties and responsibilities.

e. Seeking local and foreign markets for agricultural products by establishing specialized companies, by providing the necessary incentives and facilities, and by establishing cold storage areas and expanding crop silos.

f. Establishing more nurseries to produce fruits and improved agricultural seeds, providing farmers with these seeds at nominal prices with complete supervision to ensure their success and growth, paying more attention to protecting agricultural crops from agricultural pests and diseases by providing the necessary pesticides and equipment and instructing farmers in their use, establishing fodder factories relying on local raw materials', protecting agricultural areas including terraced areas from erosion, and making studies on protecting agricultural land from desertification.

g. Preparing an integrated plan for developing animal and fish resources and studying the possibility of diversifying the sources of meat to guarantee the minimum level of self-sufficiency. This can be achieved by establishing a fishing company and by supporting the activities of fishermen's societies to enable them to expand and increase their yield.

3. Since our country is about to begin extensive and comprehensive transformations in various development field and due to the important role of energy in accelerating economic modernization, the following should be implemented:

a. Benefiting from the gas discovered in the Ma'rib and other areas while giving priority to local consumption and using this gas to generate electricity and for other industries which consume a great amount of energy.

b. Preparing modern national cadres with scientific qualifactions to administer the main departments at the Ministry of Oil and Mineral Resources and to assist the higher oil council to achieve effective supervision of all technical, monetary, and financial aspects of utilizing oil resources. Affirming the need to expand the science faculty of the University of Sanaa to absorb the fields of specialization related to oil resources.

4. Since guidance policies ban the import of luxury items and call for making available essential commodities and materials in light of the current international and economic situation and for mobilizing all efforts to achieve the objectives of comprehensive national development and since the stage of development transformation necessitates assistance for agricultural and industrial production through a number of steps, the following should be implemented:

a. Expanding the field of technical and vocational education and providing young people with skills and expertise at specialized advanced training centers.

b. Scientific planning for the human work force and of the best ways to develop and exploit this force.

c. Scientific planning for absorbing, preparing, developing, and exploiting the national work force. The use of a foreign work force should be confined to necessary technical expertise which is not available in the country.

d. The private and public sectors should be obliged to give priority to production projects which depend on local raw materials instead of imported materials.

e. The need to draw up technical and economic plans and studies and prepare the necessary administrative and financial guidelines for Yemeni expatriates to encourage them to invest in agricultural, industrial, and housing projects, as well as organize the processing of remittances by expatriates through national banks and in cooperation with our missions abroad and stress the need to expand and develop the activities of these missions to assist expatriates.

5. Due to the importance of developing and reactivating the role of these resoruces and providing positive guidance for these resources regarding various production investment fields, the

following should be implemented:

a. Encouraging saving to increase savings and divert them to production investment to achieve maximum return for minimum cost. Preparing a plan of action to guide the private sector toward effectively participating in agricultural and industrial investment to increase overall local production, achieve a surplus for export, and find alternatives to imports.

b. Following up the implementation of the Cabinet's economic resolutions pertaining to the development of resources which were issued on 9 July 1986.

c. The need to implement the laws necessary to guarantee equality among all citizens in terms of duties and rights and the need to adopt necessary measures to halt tax evasion.

d. Revising a number of the tariff law provisions to close loopholes through which evaders avoid paying state fees.

e. Encouraging and developing tourism in view of its role as a source of income and benefiting from all the numerous tourist attractions in our country, providing our people's Islamic beliefs are not contravened.

6. Since the third 5-year plan concentrates on developing the work force, which plays a major role in preserving the achievements of development, and since the citizen is both the target and tool of development, technical and vocational institutes in various fields should be expanded, necessary laws to encourage enrollment in these institutes should be enacted, and preparatory, secondary, and university education should be planned so that the requirements for development in all fields are satisfied. Since administrative development is one of the most important pillars for the success of comprehensive economic and social development plans, it is necessary to pay attention to the following administrative development fields:

a. Finding general rules for the state administrative organization guaranteeing relative stability for the main constituents of the state organs on the one hand and necessary flexibility of their organizational framework on the other to prevent any rapid or numerous changes within ministries and committees while at the same time allowing for the modernization and development of these bodies.

b. Reducing expansion of the establishment of independent economic and administrative units of the state's administrative system to restrict the supervisory scope so as to reduce expenses by joining homogenous activities into unified divisions and avoiding mixing specializations of various units.

c. Exploiting the organizational framework of state organs to clarify the steps of administrative authority and defining organizational relations among the levels of every unit so that contradiction, repetition, and duplication are avoided and so planning, control, and follow-up actions are separated.

d. Developing rules and regulations governing work within state organs, whether those pertaining to a particular unit and leading to the objective for which it was established or those pertaining to additional activities implemented at the state level. This would reflect a modern, scientific system of administration and an improvement of application and also reflect development in the state's economic, social, and political structure.

e. Revising the conditions of the public and mixed sectors institutions and assessing them according to their organization or the structure of their boards of directors and supervising these institutions so a balance is reached between the necessary flexibility to facilitate their activities and the necessary supervision while concentration is focused on developing work in line with modern technological advances.

f. The need to expand the training and rehabilitation of the work force and developing its capabilities in line with expanding state services, managing development, establishing specialized technical institutions, assisting existing training institutions to meet the needs of the developments plans for a qualified work force, and preparing specialized training programs and guidance and behavioral programs ot increase the efficiency of workers and to change their behavior to achieve competence in their work.

g. Paying attention to the development and support of control, inspection, and follow-up systems to ensure the sound implementation of laws, regulations, resolutions, and instructions given to various state organs.

h. Being more attentive to coordination among training, employment, education, and planning policies and endeavoring to plan an educational system, develop its basic structures, and raise the standard of education to provide all departments responsible for implementing development plans with a generally qualified work force which will later receive specialized training according to requirements.

i. Defining a specified timetable to replace foreign expertise with national expertise in all important specialized fields provided this is carried out within a general plan to achieve this end.

j. Passing a general law for the civil service to achieve balance and coordination regarding the conditions for serving in government departments, public institutions, and various private positions so that job stability and equal treatment of all employees is achieved. Establishing a balanced system for wages and salaries to develop administrative performance.

k. Formulating a modern system for job promotion and linking it to performance reports and success in approved training courses in addition to general conditions.

l. Completing the organizational and employment structures of administrative sections for governorates, districts, and subdistricts. Providing a qualified work force and distributing graduates according to their fields.

m. Speeding up the necessary studies for revising administrative division to observe various principles specified by the administrative [word indistinct] law in this regard so that this division may keep pace with our country's economic and social development and complete the necessary constitutional measures.

n. Paying attention to the activities of administrative branches and offices in governorates, governing the relations between them and local and central systems. Overcoming obstacles hampering the implementation of required policies and working to enable the fulfillment of duties and responsibilities.

o. Developing the legal system and reinforcing it with qualified and competent cadres to enable it to perform its role in achieving justice throughout the country. Directing the awqaf to the correct Islamic destination and developing and preserving awqaf funds. Preparing preachers and imams to perform their duty to the best of their ability while paying attention to the role of the mosque.

7. Finally, some of the important issues should receive special attention, foremost of which are the following:

a. Constinuing efforts to find highly qualified military cadres to satisfy the needs of the Armed Forces and security forces in accordance with scientific and practical programs.

b. Developing and reinforcing existing specialist military colleges, institutes, and schools and paying attention to applied and theoretical and training aspects. Modernizing educational syllabi and training commanders to reinforce the defense capabilities of our Armed Forces and security forces and continuing the campaign to eliminate illiteracy among soldiers in the Armed Forces and security forces. Paying attention to the qualitative aspect of developing educational syllabi to make them more relevant to military life in accordance with the national duty of the Armed Forces and security forces.

c. Utilizing the educational, cultural and information aids in building the individual, rehabilitating him and preparing him mentally, spiritually and physically to fully play his role in serving his people and homeland.

d. Reviving all forms of heritage, preserving archeological relics and paying attention to libraries, cultural centres and scientific research centers.

e. Continuing efforts designed to insure the success of the comprehensive campaign to eliminate illiteracy through the cooperation of all institutions and sectors within the set time.

f. Increasing the number of youth institutions for the welfare of our youths so that they can use their time properly and develop their abilities and refine their talents during the summer vacation. Continuing holding annual camps in addition to youth camps and scout camps in all parts of the republic. Urging ministries to allow youths to participate in the projects implemented by the ministries in order to stress the importance of youth activities in the comprehensive development march which our country is witnessing, as this march is directed toward the good, prosperity and progress of the homeland.

The need for television transmission to reach all parts of the republic particularly those regions which do not receive television transmission. Enabling the various media information forms to expand their activities by modernizing their equipment and establishing radio stations that enable them carry out their duties in a satisfactory manner.

h. Focusing attention on health services, paying attention to environmental health and training qualified cadres in the field of environmental health and nursing. Working to spread health services throughout the republic and imposing strict control on the price of medicines.

i. The need to stress the importance of keeping the major cities and governorate centers clean, paying particular attention to Sanaa. Entrusting the concerned sides working in official and popular institutions to cooperate seriously with the concerned sides in order to execute this urgent national duty.

j. Expanding mother and childcare projects and instituting a a national, comprensive vaccination campaign. The vaccination campaign will begin next year. Paying special attention to the Yemeni women's associations together with expanding their duties and activities. Teaching women in a way that safeguards their role in society in accordance with the teachings of Islam. Paying attention to welfare centers in a way that complements the state's attention to individuals and raises his standards to enable him to fully play his role in the march of progress and development.

k. Having the General Union of Expatriates play its required role with regard to expatriate affairs provided that all government institutions pay special attention to facilitating the arrival of expatriates at airports and seaports.

Regarding unitary action. The continuous efforts to achieve Yemeni unity which is the certain destiny of our people, will always be among the major issues of our masses who regard this issue as one of the noble goals and aspirations of their glorious September revolution. From this premise, the unstinting effort to attain all the resolutions of the Supreme Yemeni Council and of the ministerial committee together with all the unitary agreements between the two sides must be given priority within the framework of national action at this advanced stage of our people's march.

Regarding our country's foreign relations with our brothers and friends, the goals of the immortal revolution and the contents of the national charter are the luminous candle which lit our way in the past and which will light our way in the future. That is why the resolutions of the General People's Congress stressed that our country's relations with our brothers in the Arabian Peninsula and the Arabian Gulf have special characteristics and a special nature, which are imposed by the ties of brotherliness, amity, neighborliness and doctrine. Our country's advanced and developing relations with all the other brotherly countries are based on firm bases, on serious commitment and full implementation of all national duties pertaining to Arab struggle for unity, restoring the usurped rights in Palestine and liberating all the occupied Arab territories.

Regarding our relations on the Islamic level, they are based on backing and supporting all Islamic issues on the regional and international levels through the full implementation of Islamic summit resolutions and ministerial conference resolutions. This is a firm and straightforward policy through which our country has acquired a distinguished position in the field of Islamic solidarity. While following the line of the September revolution and its goals, as well as the contents of the national charter and its goals, our country's support for all peace and liberation movements in the world, adoption of nonalignment principles together with unstinting and continuous efforts to develop and consolidate our country's relations with all friendly countries on firm bases of mutual respect and noninterference in the internal affairs of others, will always be actively demonstrated on the bilateral, regional and international levels.

All these facts which govern our action on the unitary level, and define our policy with regard to our country's foreign relations on the Arab, Islamic and international levels, are inspired by the triumphant September revolution and the contents and goals of the national charter. Our serious and sincere efforts to implement them will be an inseparable part of the goals of comprehensive national action at this developed and advanced stage of our people's history.

With this we have defined, in light of the resolutions and recommendations of the 3d General People's Congress session, the most important issues which the government shall adopt in the political, development, social, economic and cultural fields in the course of its executive process in a way that will enable our people to attain their goals, and aspirations. God's peace and blessing be upon you.

[Signed] 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces and secretary general of the General People's Congress.

NDP Official Pledges Second Term for Mubarak

NC142229 Cairo MENA in English 2204 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Cairo, Oct 14 (MENA) — A pledge made here today to have President Husni Mubarak on for a second six-year term is receiving first-lead coverage within main front-page news stories appearing in the early editions of the three Cairo morning Arabic-language dailies for tomorrow. The reported lead is part of events of a meeting President Mubarak had here today for more than three hours with young men of the ruling National Democratic Party (NDP), marking the anniversary of his inauguration, a gesture which Minister of Information Safwat al-Sharif described as significant and meaningful in a briefing after the meeting. The pledge was made by NDP Youth Secretary Dr. Mahmud Sharif.

Mubarak To Explain Policies at ICO Summit

NC150544 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2230 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Cairo, 14 Oct (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak has emphasized that he will attend the ICO summit in January to explain Egypt's views on issues related to the future of the Islamic world. He noted that relations with the vast majority of our Arab brothers are good and productive and that he is a personal friend of the Saudi King, His Majesty Fahd Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, and the Kuwaiti amir, His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah.

In an interview with the London-based Arabic-language magazine *Al-Majallah*, which is also published in tomorrow's Cairo papers, President Husni Mubarak says he has no objection to visiting any Arab country. However, he does not want to embarrass anyone, and he will not tolerate any act that might embarrass the Egyptian people.

As for the international conference, President Mubarak points out that the call for such a gathering was not designed to sidestep the Camp David accords, but was sought in response to the demands of all the Arab states, and in light of some new developments. The president noted that without agreement among the Palestinians, and, consequently, among the Arabs, there will be no progress toward peace or the restoration of rights. He added that this accord among the Arabs will enable us to speak to Israel as the majority, and will convince peace-loving states of our position.

In reference to Egypt's arms expenditures, President Mubarak stressed that the country has no choice but to create a strong army, and that any reduction in military spending would be a call to surrender and submission to any act of foreign aggression. He explained that Egypt condemns and opposes nuclear weapons.

On the domestic situation, President Mubarak pointed out that freedom was the most significant change in Egypt in the last 5 years. He stated that the press has enjoyed a freedom that has ensured the plurality of opinions, and the disappearance of opportunists, hypocrites, and corruption, which are all symptoms of dictatorship. He highlighted the fact that Egyptian democracy is a great achievement, which belongs to the people.

Regarding his second term, the president said it was still too early to think about it. He noted that he would do his best and work diligently and sincerely on behalf of the people and the Arab world. He declared that he would not appoint a vice president, but would leave this up to the people and the choice of constitutional bodies. The following is the text of the interview:

Question: Mr President, let us begin with the 5th anniversary of your assumption of the presidency of the Arab Republic of Egypt and ask: How does Husni Mubarak plan his second term in office with but 1 year left to go in the first?

President Mubarak: It is too early to think about this, as one cannot predict the future. All I can say is that I will do my best, and work diligently and sincerely to serve the interests of the people and the Arab homeland. However, you must agree with me that these problems and crises, which we are doing our best to avoid so as to get on with the next 6 years, were not born this year, last year, or the years before. They are difficulties we inherited from times 30 or 40 years before the revolution. I could have attended to these problems and made quick repairs that would have lasted only a few years before the troubles resurfaced. However, I am trying to work for the future with long-term objectives, even if we must go through some difficult times. That is why we have been, and still are working according to a comprehensive development plan, which has various aspects, in order to serve the interests of Egypt and its people.

Question: What do you see as the most significant changes of the last 5 years?

President Mubarak: Freedom, which I think does not exist in many other countries. I believe the press here is so free that there have been violations. I am sorry to say that, because they never should have happened in the first place. However, democracy is important for a country looking forward to the future.

Question: Don't you think that there has been an increase in the intensity of the struggle between the government and the opposition? Or let us say it is some sort of sensitivity that disappeared in the last few years and then resurfaced recently. The language used in the dialogue has grown strong, and so has the criticism.

President Mubarak: I would like you to put this question to the papers that do the attacking. Criticism should not be for the sake of agitation or false heroics by inventing groundless stories. In my view, this is unsound, as it will create similar reactions.

Question: Your Excellency Mr President, I noticed an increase in the turnout during the Consultative Council elections and this made me wonder.

President Mubarak: There has never been such a percentage in Egyptian history. Why don't you send someone to check it out?

Question: I was surprised by the high turnout of voters at the recent polls. The percentage of this voter turnout was even higher than that in countries which have a longer history of democracy. Isn't this phenomenon a bit strange?

President Mubarak: I would say that this was the result of some defiance on the part of the people. It is as simple as that. Why should we rig the elections? I have no personal interest [in the outcome of these elections] and I will not hear of fraud. I would never allow anyone to tamper with the elections.

Question: The opposition's criticism is directed against the government and not against you personally.

President Mubarak: What is important is the language in which the dialogue is conducted, its ethics and its principles. What is taking place is not freedom; it is a conspiracy against freedom.

Question: I have here the staggering figures which the *Sunday Times* recently published about Israel's nuclear buildup. Thinking of Egypt as a leading Arab country, I would like to ask about its armament program and the attempts to slash its military budget.

President Mubarak: Defense spending cutbacks mean surrender, nothing more and nothing less. Anyone who calls for cutbacks is actually calling for surrender. Such a call is unacceptable. It is equivalent to inviting foreign countries to control us. We must have a strong army. We have no other option. Consider the case if, God forbid, a small armed nation should attack our country. The people would revolt and blame me. This is a historical responsibility which no one can shed and which is not open to bargaining.

Question: Allow me to mention the nuclear option once more. You no longer have any other alternative.

President Mubarak: I have not thought of this option. We condemn nuclear buildup and the countries which engage in it. We consider nuclear weapons to be a threat to peace and human life.

Question: You would not agree that this issue is vital for military balance?

President Mubarak: Let us drop this subject. It is still too early to discuss it.

Question: You have been presenting the idea of an international conference as though it were something new. Actually, the idea was in the cards before. An international conference was proposed and held in Geneva before Al-Sadat came up with his initiative. Are you trying to sidestep the Camp David accords by calling for such a conference?

President Mubarak, agitated but speaking calmly, replies: There are two papers in the Camp David accords. The first deals with the Egyptian-Israeli problem, which was finally resolved by signing the peace treaty. The second is about the Palestinian issue, and we disagree with Israel in understanding its provisions. We are committed to the accords but the Israelis are not to the extent that President Carter once said to them: You have been misreading the Camp David accords.

As for the international conference, it is a demand on which all Arabs, including the Palestinians, agree. It is not a matter of sidestepping the Camp David accords; it is a matter of developing and adapting to events. It is a search for solutions, for a way to break the deadlock. Arab unanimity would be very useful here.

Question: You have constantly mentioned the need for Arab unanimity as a way to attain Arab demands. Would you please spell out your concept of Arab unanimity?

President Mubarak: I see it as a practical process. We first need to close the Palestinian ranks. The rift within the PLO must end. Arab countries must also stop interfering in PLO affairs and trying to control them. The legitimate representative of the Palestinian people [the PLO] must be left free to express its opinion and to reflect the aspirations of the Palestinian people. The Arabs will be able to agree when the Palestinians are able to do so. It is only then that we will be able to talk to Israel as one man and to persuade peace-loving countries of the justice of our position.

Question: We constantly hear of Arab unanimity, Arab solidarity, Arab efforts; but where are these effective efforts and practical steps?

President Mubarak: What do you mean?

Question: I mean the issue of Egypt's return or nonreturn [to the Arab world]. Why don't you take a historical step in your capacity as president and in accordance with Egypt's cultural and pan-Arab destiny?

President Mubarak: Propose a step to me and I will execute it.

Question: I cannot do so, Mr President. However, let us consider making surprise visits to Arab countries, for example.

President Mubarak: This means that you want me to place them in an embarrassing situation.

Question: Certainly not.

President Mubarak: Let us be frank. Who do you mean?

Question: Syria, for example.

President Mubarak: They have set conditions of which you are aware and which are illogical. I have tried to make contacts but to no avail. As for the other Arab countries, I am going to Kuwait next January to attend the Islamic summit conference. I tell you that I will not hesitate nor do I have any objection to visiting any Arab country. I do not, however, wish to embarrass anyone.

Question: Why then should the Arab public suffer?

President Mubarak: I have told you. If surprise visits are a solution, then I am willing to undertake them, provided that I do not cause embarrassment to anyone. Furthermore, in my capacity as president of Egypt, I do not wish to be treated in a manner that is not in keeping with Egypt's dignity. I know that there are countries which would not consider doing such a thing, but there are some countries which might. In such a case, the gap will only widen. It must be understood that I represent the Egyptian people. My actions, therefore, must be in accordance with Egyptian dignity. I cannot let down the people who elected me by doing something without proper consideration, thereby putting everyone in an embarrassing situation.

Question: Speaking of the Islamic conference, do you have an official paper to submit to it?

President Mubarak: I will deliver a speech which will contain our views on issues connected with the future of our Islamic nation.

Question: With regard to the Arab world, is Egypt undertaking any moves which have an Arab orientation?

President Mubarak: I will meet with my Arab brothers there. They are all my friends. I am a personal friend of brothers such as His Majesty King Fahd, His Highness Shaykh Jabir, and other leaders with whom I have met and with whom I have a friendship of which I am proud.

Question: As you approach the international conference, are we going to witness a certain development with the USSR?

President Mubarak: There are constant contacts and meetings. The USSR is a superpower which cannot be ignored. There is nothing which tarnishes our relations with them.

Question: Do you expect a change in the Israeli position toward the international conference during Shamir's tenure as Israeli prime minister?

President Mubarak: When Shamir adopts a hardline position, then we will also have a position on all such issues.

Question: You have previously said that you have no intention of sending Egyptian troops to Iraq. At the same time, there have been numerous statements made by you and by a number of other Egyptian officials to the effect that Egypt is committed to the defense of the Arab world in the event it is subjected to aggression. How should we understand these two positions?

President Mubarak: Defense does not necessarily mean that I must send in the Army. When I send forces, I contribute to increasing the conflagration. It is not in our own interest nor that of the Arab nation or any other country in the region to add to the flames.

Question: In this connection, how do you view Iraq's capability?

President Mubarak: I have confidence in Iraq's capability. The balance of power is in its favor. At the same time, we wish to tell Iran that war is merely an attrition of resources, a lowering of the standard of living, the destruction of people's capabilities, bloodshed, and the instillation of hatred and grudges between the two countries.

Question: Let us talk about what is happening between Egypt and Sudan.

President Mubarak: There is nothing. Have you heard us say anything about Sudan?

Question: Still, there are things which everyone knows.

President Mubarak: There is nothing happening. I do not comment on the statements being made, because the relationship between our two countries is stronger than any words. We have 3 million Sudanese who work and live here, in addition to the students who are studying in Egypt. The Cairo University branch in Khartoum has more students than other universities in Sudan. We have an eternal relationship. Statements and other similar things will not affect it.

Question: Let us turn to your relations with the Gulf countries. Your excellency Mr President, what is your reaction to reports that some Arab countries, including the gulf states, are involved in obstructing Egypt's return [to the Arab fold]?

President Mubarak: Our relationship with the brothers in the Gulf is long-standing and good. I have a special respect for Saudi Arabia and its leaders. Our relations are close on all levels. They are strong and good relations. I do not listen to any rumors about Egypt's relations with these countries, because they come from a group of people who are not concerned with the good of our brothers, both here and there.

Question: You have spoken about your plans for the coming presidential term. May we ask when you will select a vice president?

President Mubarak: I will not select a vice president. I will leave the task of this selection to the people and to the constitutional institutions. Then it may not be said that he [referring to himself] has chosen his successor or has imposed on others the person he wants.

Question: I have had the opportunity to witness Egypt's 6 October celebrations. The Egyptian media and certain writers focused on President al-Sadat as though he were still alive. What impressed me was the statement that sadatism is a government institution. This impression is almost correct. The question always being asked is: When will Mubarak have his own system, media, and men?

President Mubarak: Listen to me. I do not approve of such talk. I have no Sadatist institution. These are simply inventions and fabrications, some of which are created by the press. When October day comes, it is necessary to talk about Al-Sadat, who waged this war, so that we may not become an ungrateful people. It is true that mistakes and excesses might have taken place during Al-Sadat's tenure. However, we must remember that he waged this battle and instituted democracy. As for a Sadatist or Nasirite institution, these are fabricated expressions. I am grateful to every leader who has served the Egyptian people like Al-Sadat and 'Abd al-Nasir before him. But these rules have both positive and negative aspects.

Question: Your interior minister is accused of being harsh with regard to the opposition

President Mubarak: There are no harsh measures; our dealings are governed by law and order. My selection of an interior minister or any other minister is done with the public's interest in mind. I do not take into account the private temperament or considerations of others.

Question: Do the Islamic groups now constitute a threat in Egypt?

President Mubarak: Islamic groups are present everywhere in the Islamic world, not only in Egypt.

Question: Do these groups pose a certain degree of threat or instability in the country?

President Mubarak: If any disease is allowed to spread, it will become dangerous.

Question: What is your policy in dealing with these groups?

President Mubarak: I work for the benefit of the people. I am against destruction and ruin. I care for the country's stability. Any action which shakes this stability will mean the flight of capital and investment.

Question: There are voices which call for a strike to abort these groups right from the start.

President Mubarak: We can conduct research in this regard to find the best ways to deal with the extremists, who are a minority. The Egyptian people reject extremism.

Question: You have repeatedly announced that Egypt will achieve self-sufficiency in wheat production. When will this happen?

President Mubarak: I do not think that it is easy to achieve self-sufficiency, because the availability of land and water is limited. If we only plant wheat, then other crops will suffer and the expansion in the planting of wheat will take place at the expense of other crops. The Soviet Union itself has not achieved self-sufficiency in wheat.

'Abd al-Majid Evaluates Mideast Peace Process

PM141357 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic
10 Oct 86 pp 64-65

[Unattributed interview with Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid in New York; date not given]

[Text][Question] There is a problem between the PLO and Egypt concerning the belief you expressed at the General Assembly about the importance of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement. According to Faruq al-Qaddumi, he has asked you to "stop mentioning the said agreement in your official talks and positions." What is your response?

[Answer] This is a viewpoint expressed by Brother Faruq Qaddumi. He has his opinion, of course, and we have ours. It must be made clear that no party may dictate its opinion to the other parties. The civilized and practical method of discussion is to have each side listen to the other side's opinion first and then agree or disagree with it. I believe that neither Egypt nor any other side wishes to dictate an opinion to the other party. As for the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, we still believe that it is a significant political and historical event. There are Jordanian-Palestinian disagreements. Yes, we are aware of this and it is no secret to us. But it is up to the people concerned to ask us to consider the agreement void. We have to hear from the people concerned that the agreement has come to an end. So far, we have heard nothing of the sort.

[Question] Faruq Qaddumi has stated clearly that this agreement "has ended" and that it no longer has "any importance whatsoever." Qaddumi added that he has asked you to stop mentioning the said agreement in your official statements and positions. Therefore, it can be said that from the PLO'S viewpoint the agreement is as good as ended. The PLO is the second party to the agreement, and it is a party that is concerned.

[Answer] That is Brother Faruq Qaddumi's viewpoint and he has his opinion. But I have not seen the PNC meet and make this decision. The agreement was concluded on authorization from the body entitled to conclude or terminate the agreement.

I listen to Brother Faruq Qaddumi's opinion carefully. But this does not mean that I accept his viewpopint. We in Egypt believe in the democratic approach.

[Question] Do you in Egypt now focus on this agreement solely in your diplomatic and political moves to solve the Palestinian problem, or do those moves have other options?

[Answer] We consider this agreement between Jordan and the PLO indisputable. We lauded the agreement and we consider it a step in the right direction.

If it is said that there are disagreements between the Jordanian and Palestinian viewpoints, then I agree. This is well known, and it is something we regret. Perhaps Egypt's role here is to try to reconcile if it can, and we may not be able to. But if it is said that we consider this agreement the only card on which we base our moves, then the answer is no, of course not.

[Question] What are the other options?

[Answer] I am not about to discuss the other options. I say that Egypt moves on the basis of its pan-Arab responsibility and the basis of its appreciation of the need to solve the Palestinian problem fundamentally, the need for the Palestinian people to obtain their rights, and the need for the Israeli forces to withdraw from the occupied Arab territories. These are clear Egyptian positions. How do we achieve them? We adopt, of course, the international conference idea.

At the Alexandria meetings, the Israeli prime minister agreed to the international conference and to the preparatory committee for the first time. The question facing us is: How can we crystallize these issues? We do not consider it a desirable diplomatic or political solution for somebody to say: I reject, I do not accept, I will take a negative stance.

[Question] But after the Alexandria meeting, Shim'on Peres backed down in Washington on what he had said in Alexandria.

[Answer] No, he did not back down. According to our information and on the basis of the official position that is clear to us, he still agrees to the conference. There may be disagreements in viewpoints. This is possible. But, until we receive something to prove that the Israeli side has backed down, then it is a different matter. But I will state very clearly that, up to this moment, we have nothing to prove that the Israeli side has backed down.

[Question] Whom do you mean by the Israeli side: Shim'on Peres solely or the Israeli government, which will be soon headed by Yitzhaq Shamir?

[Answer] When we negotiate with a government, we are supposed to be dealing with a government, not with individuals. We do deal with governments, not with individuals. We have dealt with Peres as prime minister and we will also deal with Shamir as prime minister. Don't forget that Peres will be deputy prime minister and foreign minister and will have responsibilities in the coming period in changing the presidential system in Israel.

[Question] Mr Minister, please explain to me Egypt's concept of Israel's acceptance of a preparatory committee for an international conference, especially since the Soviet Union has spoken at the Security Council of a preparatory committee for an international conference on the Middle East. What is the difference?

[Answer] Egypt's concept is acceptance of the idea proposed by both the Soviet Union and France, meaning that the five permanent Security Council members take part in preparing for the international conference which may convene and discuss the Palestinian problem.

[Question] Do you mean to say that the Israelis agreed to this as a result of the Alexandria meeting?

[Answer] What I am saying is that they declared this acceptance in Alexandria, even though there are some differing opinions. I am talking about what happened in Alexandria and our concept of it. Let us say that the Egyptian concept is that Israel agrees to the preparatory committee which may meet to prepare for the international conference. We, of course, consider this an important movement on Israel's part. Prior to this movement, the idea of the international conference and of the preparatory committee were rejected. The position declared by Peres signifies progress in this area. It is indubitable that we must underline this.

[Question] Jordan has said that it does not fully understand what the "preparatory committee" mentioned by the Alexandria meeting means and does not understand what the Alexandria agreement means.

[Answer] I wish to tell you that top-level contacts have been made with Jordan and that Jordan fully understands what Egypt means.

[Question] What should we expect now, if there is Israeli approval of a preparatory committee for an international conference? What actual and practical movement should we expect in the arena?

[Answer] Egypt is only one party to the issue. There are other parties which have to express their opinions. If the other parties have not formed or have not expressed their opinions, then that is their responsibility, not Egypt's. I express Egypt's responsibility and say that Egypt has a viewpoint on reactivating the inactive Palestinian issue. This inactivity threatens the Palestinian issue with paralysis. We are trying to reactivate the inactive situation. Moreover, there are some people who are demanding the impossible insofar as the Palestinian issue is concerned. I say that we want what is possible and that we do not waste the possible to chase the impossible.

[Question] Did you discuss the preparatory committee issue in your meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze)

[Answer] Yes, we discussed this issue.

[Question] How?

[Answer] That is something I do not wish to discuss.

[Question] But it is a fundamental issue.

[Answer] I will say nothing about it. We discussed the issue, and I will not speak about it.

[Question] In your assessment, are the Soviets prepared to resume diplomatic relations with Israel?

[Answer] That is an issue with which I have nothing to do and in which I will not interfere. Let us leave aside talk about that issue.

[Question] Let us talk about Tabah, then. There is a feeling of shock over the position of Egypt, which had previously declared through President Mubarak that it would not receive Shim'on Peres and would not send an ambassador to Israel until the Tabah issue was solved.

[Answer] That is untrue. Egypt said — and I am repeating what it said — that as soon as an arbitration agreement was concluded, not when the arbitration decision was declared, the meeting would take place. The agreement was concluded and the meeting has taken place. What has been said is untrue, and I speak as an official. We talked about concluding the "agreement." The negotiations lasted 18 months, and we reached a clear agreement defining the two parties' positions before the arbitration committee. We consider this one means of solving a major tribute between Egypt and Israel.

[Question] Did not one of your conditions demand Israel's withdrawal from Lebanon?

[Answer] Israel's withdrawal from Lebanon was one of our conditions. We can say that the Israel forces, in their enormous previous numbers, have withdrawn from Lebanon. There continues to be a security belt. We talked about the withdrawal when the Israeli forces were in Beirut and when their presence covered vast areas. Is that not so? Today there is a security belt, and we demand that Israel withdraw from it. But what was intended was withdrawal of the Israeli military force which was occupying the major part of Lebanon. Syrian forces were present in the other part.

[Question] But, Mr Minister, Israeli military forces are still present in Lebanon.

[Answer] Yes, there are Israeli forces present in the security belt among the forces of the South Lebanese Army, and we do not condone their presence. But those forces are different from the forces that were present in Beirut. I believe that this must be understood. The forces that were in Beirut have withdrawn.

[Question] But Israeli forces continue to be present in the south, and the south is Lebanese territory.

[Answer] And we demand their withdrawal. But originally the Israeli forces covered Lebanon.

[Question] Let us talk about your relations with Syria. It is well known that Syria says that one of the most significant causes of the poor Arab relations with Egypt is the Camp David accords. From Egypt's viewpoint, what is the reason for such poor relations with Syria?

[Answer] There are no problems between us and the Syrian people. We consider Syria a fraternal Arab country. It has its viewpoint and we have ours. As I said at the start of the interview, let us deal in a civilized manner. They have their opinion on some of our actions and they do not agree with our opinion. They are free to do that. But there is no hostility between us and Syria or between us and any other arab country.

[Question] Have you discussed with the Syrians the question of a preparatory committee for an international conference?

[Answer] No.

[Question] Indirectly?

[Answer] In principle, is the question of holding and of preparing for an international conference acceptable to Syria?

[Answer] I don't know what Syria accepts and what it rejects. What I find is that Syria accepts nothing. Syria never stop rejecting.

[Question] Even the international conference?

[Answer] It rejects everything. Is Syria's name the rejection front, or what?

[Question] In your address to the General Assembly you said that, if the Iraq-Iran war threatens the security and stability of the other Arab peoples in the Gulf, Egypt will not accept or condone the situation. What are Egypt's preparations, and when will it determine what situation it does not accept?

[Answer] First, I must clarify a principled position. The entire world must know that Egypt supports Iraq and supports the position of the Gulf States. This is a principled position and the entire world must realize that the Gulf's security is Egypt's security. Let me speak about principled positions only, so that the message can reach friend and foe alike.

[Question] Egypt was the party that began building relations with Israel.

[Answer] After the peace treaty was concluded.

[Question] Yes. What is your opinion of Moroccan King Hassan II's reception of Shim'on Peres, bearing in mind that there is no peace treaty between Morocco and Israel?

[Answer] We consider that the Moroccan monarch's right. It is a step which could help bring about greater understanding. But ultimately the matter is up to Morocco's king and Morocco's people.

[Question] Do you encourage the resumption of diplomatic relations between the Africans and Israel? Do you consider this a good thing?

[Answer] We must get accustomed to respecting other countries' opinions. We must not set up ourselves as a judge. These are independent and sovereign countries with the full right to act. Neither Egypt nor others should intervene in their internal affairs. Let these words be clear to all. These are independent and soverign countries with their entity and their respect. They appreciate their interests, and no other country may interfere in their internal affairs.

[Question] Even though you will be meeting U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz after this meeting, let me ask you: On the basis of your constant contact with the Americans, do they accept the idea of the preparatory committee for an international conference?

[Answer] Let us say that we are discussing the idea with them.

[Question] According to Secretary of State George Shultz' statements, the objective in this phase is to improve the living conditions of the West Bank and Gaza Palestinians.

[Answer] That is not enough; it must be coupled with steps to solve the political problem fundamentally.

[Question] Regarding your proposal on fighting terrorism, are you prepared to adopt the Tokyo declaration on fighting terrorism?

[Answer] We are opposed to terrorism and we are prepared to cooperate with anyone who believes that he is fighting terrorism.

'Source' Denies Top AL-WAFD Staffer Questioned

NC142042 Cairo MENA in English 2015 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Cairo, Oct 14 (MENA) — An official source has denied a newspaper report that the current public prosecution interrogations with some staff members of *"Al-Wafd,"* an opposition newspaper, included a senior member of the paper. The source pointed out that the policy of the regime in Egypt does not protect or hide any deviation whatever its perpetrator might be and that it does not hesitate to punish any responsible person whose involvement or deviation is proved.

Soviet Ambassador Discusses Summit With Al-Baz

NC141329 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Dr Usamah al-Baz, first under secretary at the Foreign Ministry and director of the President's Office for political affairs, met with the Soviet ambassador in Cairo today. After the meeting, the Soviet ambassador told our correspondent that the discussion had focused on ways to promote Egyptian-Soviet relations. He said that outstanding problems exist with regard to bilateral economic relations, but that efforts were being made to resolve them. He added that he had briefed Dr al-Baz in general on the outcome of the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting. He described the summit meeting as important and useful, but regretted that it had ended without achieving the aspired goals of the Soviet people and the peoples of the world. However, the possibility that a solution to international problems might be reached did emerge during the summit.

Turkish Justice Minister Ends Visit, Departs

NC141759 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1635 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Cairo, 14 Oct (MENA) — Turkish Justice Minister Necat Eldem and the members of his delegation left Cairo for home this afternoon following a 1-week visit to Egypt at the invitation of Justice Minister Mamduh 'Atiyah. Before his departure, he said that he had delivered a message from Turkish President Kenan Evren to President Mubarak, and that the latter had given him a reply on bilateral relations, the situation in the Middle East, and the efforts being made to settle the Palestinian question. He noted that Turkey fully appreciates President Mubarak's work on behalf of peace, particularly his endeavors to convene an international conference on the subject.

The Turkish minister described his trip to Cairo as extremely successful, and highlighted the identity of views in his talks with his Egyptian counterpart. Minister 'Atiyah, who saw his guest off at the airport, said that an agreement had been signed on extraditing convicts in both countries. He added that talks were also held on the possibility of concluding an accord covering judicial cooperation between Egypt and Turkey in the exchange of judicial provisions [ahkam qada'iyah].

Air Defense Chief Views Arms Developments

PM141527 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic
4 Oct 86 p 7

[Unattributed interview with Air Defense Commander Lt Gen 'Adil 'Ali Khalil in Cairo; date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] The Egyptian air defense forces use a variety of weapons and equipment from the United States and Western Europe, in addition to Eastern bloc weapons. The experience of combining the two systems' weapons is definitely of special significance and gives rise to the question: Could technical and military problems develop as a result of this "contradiction" in the methods of use and practical application? What about the Eastern bloc weapons? Have they not become obsolete in view of the progress achieved in the U.S. and West European air defense weapons?

[Answer] Soviet equipment certainly constitutes a major part of our forces' armament at present, despite the restrictions imposed on supplying us with spare parts for this equipment. But we have been able to overcome this problem through our own efforts. This is a significant scientific accomplishment whose details I am not free to discuss. The Soviets have made long and concerted efforts by every means to find out the additions we have introduced to the Soviet weapons we possess, because they are certain that what we have done represents a significant accomplishment at the military level and the level of facing the challenges of the 1980's and 1990's. We now have a big team of expert scientists and engineers who possess a unique and brilliant mental capability to innovate in this particular field.

As for the use of both systems simultaneously, it is embodied in the rules and principles regulating combat action, regardless of the variety of weapons and of their method of use. Numerous studies have, of course, been conducted on the methods and art of using the Western weapons we have introduced into service. We have established cooperation and coordination in order to achieve integration between the capabilities of the Western and Eastenrn weapons and equipment in a single combat doctrine. [passage omitted]

[Question] There are those who say that no Arab country can independently enter the "age of automation" in air defense and in aircraft without great assistance from a major power. Have we made this stride now that the U.S.-Egyptian military cooperation projects have become firm?

[Answer] We have actually taken significant steps in cooperation with the U.S. forces to build our own automatic command and control system. [passage omitted]

[Question] Concerning Israel and the future, what is your military opinion of Israel's accession to the star wars program, and what does this mean to the security of the Arab area's defenses?

[Answer] Prominent professors of military strategy believe that outer space will inevitably be included for the first time in the theater of military operations when a third world war breaks out. This has motivated the two superpowers to prepare for space armament, and a fearful race has ensued between them in manufacturing artificial satellites capable of reconnoitering each other's targets not only on land but also in space. Consequently, we find that Israel's access to and participation in the space program or space wars program of one of the two superpowers, the United States, is a practical reflection of the degree of Israel's progress in conventional war technology. This progress has motivated Israel to plan to participate in the sphere of star wars. It also means that Israel can reconnoiter its ground targets in the area with extraordinary accuracy, which enables it to use its conventional equipment to the best effect in the ground theater of the military operations. This is a new principle to which Israel aspires, in order to combine the space war technology with conventional war technology. This principle throws added burdens onto the shoulders of all the Arab air defense forces, not just the Egyptian forces. The air defense forces throughout the Arab land must be developed with the latest technology of the age, to confront acts of aggression of this kind and to preserve the security balances in the Arab area.

These burdens and the duties they entail are no easy task. Rather, they constitute a most serious and major military task that requires extensive cooperation among the Arab governments and a collective scientific effort that does not disregard the development of the enemy's skills or the enemy's use the skills and expertise gained in sabotage and camouflage missions and in electronic warfare operations — meaning an effort that does not underestimate the enemy's weight and capabilities. The enemy is developing, and so are we. But we must gradually outdistance him by taking advantage of the lessons of the immediate and remoter past.

Reports, Communiques Detail Battles With Iran

Jets Raid Sugar Plant

JN141626 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] A military spokesman has stated the following:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. In fulfillment of the pledge made by the good, brave men of our Air Force to divest the regime of charlatans ruling in Iran of all sources of aggression against our country, to destroy the vital and economic installations whose revenues are used to prolong the war, and to rob those despots of any chance to repair any of these facilities or benefit from their remaining parts, our good, brave eagles struck again at the sugar plant south of Dezful, which is considered a vital economic installation, at 1212 today.

With their well-known efficiency and courage, our eagles destroyed other installations at this plant and set them ablaze. Leaving columns of smoke covering the skies over the site, the eagles returned safely to the homeland with their aircraft, in God's care. Blessed be the men who make a daring assault everyday against the enemies of our country — an assault breaking their backs, destroying their resources, and bringing them closer to total destruction, God willing.

[Dated] 14 October 1986

Height 654 Regained; Iranians 'Crushed'

JN141642 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1630 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Baghdad, 14 Oct (INA) — An Iraqi military spokesman has announced a short while ago that the Iraqi forces have fully regained Height 654 and that the situation was settled in our favor at 1815 today. Height 654 is situated in the Qasr-e Shirin area in the central sector.

The military spokesman said the Iraqi forces mounted a counterattack that inflicted large losses on the Iranians estimated at hundreds of dead, while the rest fled, and the situation was settled in favor of the Iraqi forces.

The spokesman indicated an Iranian force estimated at an infantry regiment had earlier today attacked two of our platoons on that height and managed to gain a foothold, but it was crushed. The Iranians sustained large losses as a result of artillery shelling and the fire of the attacking Iraqi force.

Communique No 2,400

JN141726 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1650 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Communique No 2,400 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 14 October 1986]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] O glorious Iraqis, at 0330 today, the enemy sent forth a large number of its troops in an unsuccessful attempt to attack our valiant units on our international border in the Qasr-e Shirin area within the operational sector of the heroic II Army Corps. Despite the large size of their forces, the enemy could not approach our forward positions. It only gained a foothold belonging to one of our forward units on Height 654. Since dawn today and throughout the day, the strong fire of your heroic sons continued to destroy the enemy remnants one wave after another. Corpses were piled in front of our positions while our forces held out in their positions, sending to hell all the reinforcements the enemy sent to rescue its units.

As is customary of the Iraqis, the rejectors of injustice, they will never accept any gain made by the enemy no matter how small. Thus the men fought until they managed with the help of God to expel the enemy completely from the position of one of our forward units on Height 654 at 1815 today. In the counterattack mounted by our forces, the enemy sustained very heavy losses, in addition to its losses during our units' valiant defense operation. After the last inch of land was purged, the sitution was settled in favor of our valiant forces while hundreds of corpses which the enemy failed to evacuate littered no-man's-land. Only those few enemy men who fled escaped death.

Blessed be the heroic II Army Corps — commanders, officers, and other ranks. Blessed be the Valiant Muslim ibn 'Aqil Forces. O God, we thank you for these blessings. Continue to bestow the blessing of victory on us and preserve our leader for us. You are the one who graciously bestows.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 14 October 1986

Reporters Invited To Visit Front

JN141812 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1710 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Baghdad, 14 Oct (INA) — The Iraqi Culture and Information Ministry tonight extended urgent invitations to the correspondents of Arab and international news agencies, newspapers, and radio and television networks to visit the operations theater on the combat front of the II Army Corps central sector.

In a statement issued to Arab and foreign journalists and correspondents, the ministry invited them to assemble at the ministry to be taken to the front to see the results of the operations and the large losses sustained by the aggressor Iranian forces.

Communique No 2,401

JN141856 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1725 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Communique No 2,401 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 14 October 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant forces continued their heroic activities in the various operational sectors.

The following is a roundup of activities for last night and today:

1. In fulfillment of the pledge made by the good, brave men of

our Air Force to divest the regime of charlatans ruling in Iran of all sources of aggression against our country, to destroy the vital and economic installations whose revenues are used to prolong the war, and to rob those despots of any chance to repair any of these facilities or benefit from their remaining parts, our good, brave eagles struck again at the sugar plant south of Dezful, which is considered a vital economic installation, at 1212 today. With their well-known efficiency and courage, our eagles destroyed other installations at this plant and set them ablaze.

In addition to this tremendous and splendid effort which our eagles exerted with efficiency and capability, they continue their heroic role by pursuing the enemy remnants along the battlefronts to inflict further losses on enemy personnel, weapons, and equipment. Our eagles carried out 71 combat missions against enemy positions and troop concentrations today, inflicting heavy losses on the rascal Khomeyniites.

After carrying out all these missions, they returned safely to the homeland with their aircraft in God's care. Blessed be the men who daily make daring assaults against the enemies of our country — assaults breaking their backs, destroying their resources and remnants, and bringing them closer to total destruction, God willing.

2. Using artillery and other weapons, our units in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah pounded enemy areas and succeeded in halting enemy engineering work, in destroying one vehicle, and in damaging one shovel [preceding word in English] and another vehicle. Our units also destroyed one boat, one 120-mm mortar, three infantry positions, one ammunition dump, one observation post, and one machine gun emplacement, killed four and wounded one, and inflicted other human losses. An ambulance was seen evacuating casualties.

3. A quantity of weapons was seized and four infantry positions were destroyed on the VII Army Corps front.

4. To escape charlatanism and trickery, some Iranian soldiers defected to our forward units at the front. They were safely evacuated to the rear.

5. The despotic rulers of Iran can find nothing to cover the scandal, defeat, and failure of their vile ambitions except striking at defense less inhabitants. Inasmuch as these heinous crimes express the Iranian rulers' deliberate disregard of international law and all human principles and norms, they blatantly show the state of complete despair and frustration overtaking these rulers. These cowardly acts also indicate the deterioration of their morals.

The despotic clique shelled residential areas in the heroic city of Basra, as well as in the city of Al-'Uzayr and the village of Khurmal, with long-range artillery last night and today. The enemy shelling martyred 13 civilians, including 3 children and 7 women, injured 17 civilians, including 3 children and 6 women, demolished and burned 3 houses, and damaged 5 houses, 1 shop, and 3 cars in Basra and injured 1 civilian in Khurmal.

Mercy and paradise to our martyrs and quick recovery to the injured, God willing. Let the despotic clique know that when the hour of retaliation comes — a retaliation from which we have thus far desisted — our reply will erase from the Khomeyniites' every recklessness and they will submissively realize the grave consequences which they will have to bear. They alone will be responsible for these consequences because they did not know their real size and persisted in their evil.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 14 October 1986

Iranian Bombing of Kirkuk Denied

JN141932 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1830 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Baghdad, 14 Oct (INA) — An Iraqi military spokesman has expressed his surprise at the false Iranian allegations that Iranian aircraft bombed Iraqi installations in Kirkuk Governorate today. The military spokesman said the Iranian rulers' morale has deteriorated in such a way these rulers can find nothing to tell except lies.

The spokesman added: Very honestly, all that happened was that an Iranian plane tried to penetrate our international border in the northern sector at 1302 today and when the pilot saw some of our aircraft he fled without crossing our border. The spokesman added: Those liars claimed in their usual way of insulting their people's intelligence that their aircraft bombed Iraqi installations in Kirkuk Governorate.

Minister on Iran's 'Deteriorating Morale'

JN142040 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1900 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Baghdad, 14 Oct (INA) — Culture and Information Minister Latif Nusayyif Jasim has stressed Iran is facing a great collapse in the morale of its forces and a real weakness in its combat abilities.

In a statement to INA this evening, the minister said the speed with which the Iranian forces collapsed in the central sector today clearly signals the Iranians' deteriorating morale as well as their inability to face up to Iraq's growing capabilities and their failure to stay in any positions they reach. He disclosed that the speed with which the Iranian forces lay down their weapons in the battlefield, as was the case in the central sector today, confirms Iran is incapable of any serious action at the warfront.

He said the Iranian rulers can now do nothing except practice deception through their news media to rescue what can be rescued of the intense psychological collapse of Iranian morale. He indicated that misleading information techniques cannot hold out long before clear-cut facts.

Bombing of Residential Areas Denied

JN150639 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0520 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Baghdad, 14 Oct (WAKH) — An Iraqi military spokesman has denied Iranian allegations that the Iraqi Air Force bombed residential areas in Iran. In a statement disseminated by INA tonight, the spokesman said the Iraqi Armed Forces are committed to orders not to hit purely residential areas.

The spokesman added: The Iraqi Air Force activities were confined to hitting economic establishments that is, the Dezful sugar plant, bombing Iranian positions at the front, and raiding Khark island.

One Plane Lost in Khark Island Raid

JN150812 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0732 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Baghdad, 15 Oct (INA) — Iraqi Air Force planes last night raided the destroyed installations of Khark Island to prevent the Iranians from repairing them. In a statement to INA a short while ago, an Iraqi military spokesman said the Iraqi planes that mounted the attack at 1604 yesterday returned safely to base with the exception of one plane that fell on enemy territory. The spokesman held the Iranian side responsible for the life of the pilot.

Tariq 'Aziz Confers With PLO's Yasir 'Arafat

JN142116 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2100 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Baghdad, 14 Oct (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat here this evening. They discussed the good relations between Iraq and the PLO. 'Aziz stressed Iraq's continued and firm support for the PLO in its capacity as the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative. They also discussed the latest developments in the Iranian aggression — an aggression the Iranian rulers continue against Iraq.

PRC Official Meets With Al-Jumayyil, Sa'adah

NC141839 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1530 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Excerpts] PRC Vice Foreign Minister Qi Huaiyuan and the members of his delegation held a round of official talks today with President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil and Chamber Speaker Husayn al-Husayni. Their discussions dealt with the situation in Lebanon and the region. [passage omitted]

The PRC official and his entourage visited Phalangist Party leader Dr George Sa'adah at 1330 today. After the meeting, the vice foreign minister said: I told Dr Sa'adah of the PRC's desire to maintain and strengthen its friendship with all sects and parties in Lebanon. I feel that all the country's parties and sects are friendly toward us, and this makes us happier still. He noted: From this premise, we wholeheartedly hope that reconciliation will be achieved in Lebanon and that all disputes and differences will be resolved peacefully through dialogue and in a spirit of mutual understanding. This, in turn, will allow the Lebanese to agree on common denominators.

The official continued: The ongoing dialogue in Lebanon, which has concord as its goal, is a great thing and gladdens us. We wish it every success.

When asked about Lebanon's sufferings as a result of Israel's occupation of the South and about the PRC's position on UN resolutions, the vice foreign minister replied: We support all solutions and resolutions that help defend Lebanon's sovereignty, safety, and territorial integrity, be they at the level of the Security Council or the United Nations. We call for the implementation of Resolutions 425 and 587.

For his part, Dr Sa'dah declared: It is significant that a big country like the PRC is concerned about the Lebanese people and the affairs of their small homeland. The PRC is interested in values that concern Lebanon. Dr Sa'adah pointed out that differences in ideologies might not create differences of opinion over values that the peoples of China and Lebanon believe in. He said: We express our thanks to the PRC at a time when certain countries are trying to leave Lebanon for a variety of reasons. Dr Sa'adah voiced his hope that this trip will produce some noteworthy results. He stated that the PRC is capable of playing a major role in the Lebanese crisis due to the positions it has taken. It has relations with all sects and forces and is friendly with our neighbors, which might affect the expected settlement in Lebanon.

Outlines Policy

NC141132 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1045 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Following his meeting with President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil, the PRC vice foreign minister outlined four principles that represent the PRC position on the Lebanese problem:

1. Israel must unconditionally and completely withdraw from south Lebanon.

2. Lebanon's sovereignty and territorial integrity must be fully respected by all.

3. As usual, the PRC will support all solutions and decisions that help Lebanon to ensure its sovereignty and territorial integrity.

4. The PRC Government hopes that all Lebanese parties will resolve existing disputes and conflicts with a spirit of mutual understanding and concessions achieved through peaceful dialogue.

Amal Reportedly Divided on Camps War

NC101250 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1115 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Excerpt] According to reports received by the Voice of Lebanon, there are divisions within the Amal Movement with regard to the [Palestinian] camps war and the way to deal with it. It has been learned from reliable sources that Amal officials in the south have adopted an intransigent stance and are demanding the disarmament of Palestinians in the camps. They are also demanding that the perpetrators of the troubles in Al-Rashidiyah camp be handed over. In his Beirut meetings with members of the Palestinian National Salvation Front [PNSF], however, Minister Nabih Birri has said he does not wish to disarm the Palestinians. He only seeks to have the Palestinians who caused the Al-Rashidiyah incidents surrender.

Birri agrees with the PNSF that continued fighting will only have a negative effect on both the Amal Movement and the Palestinians in terms of human losses and material damage. It will also weaken Birri's position in Amal.

The political and military leadership of Syria is said to be discontent with the stands adopted by Amal officials in south Lebanon. This leadership feels that the insistent demand to disarm the Palestinians falls within the context of Israel's demand for a civilian Palestinian presence in south Lebanon.

The Palestinians who support 'Arafat are showing some flexibility in their dealings through the PNSF. However, they remain firm on the demand by Amal officials in the south that weapons in the camps be relinquished. [passage omitted]

Paqraduni on Relations With President, Army, Syria

NC111050 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
0445 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] Attorney Karim Paqraduni, deputy chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee, has expressed his belief in the need to achieve political cohesion between the president and the Lebanese Forces. He said that the present relationship between the president and the Lebanese Forces is one of alliance. He called for a complete strategic alliance between President al-Jumayyil and the Lebanese Forces, because this is essential for the preservation of the entity.

In an interview published in *Al-Masirah* magazine today, attorney Paqraduni emphasized his confidence in the relationship between the Lebanese Forces and the Lebanese Army. Dr Ja'ja' loves the Army, takes it as his example, and has many friends in it. Paqraduni noted that the Lebanese Forces and the Army are strategically integrated. The Army defends 60 percent of the front and the Lebanese Forces the remaining 40 percent. The Lebanese Army is incapable of defending all the fronts alone. The Lebanese Forces are also responsible for 80 percent of security duties and 50 percent of intelligence activities. The Army alone is incapable of undertaking all these responsibilities.

Attorney Paqraduni stated that the Army is a military establishment for the defense of the country, while the resistance is a political establishment for the mobilization of a people. He said that in his view a solution [to the Lebanese crisis] is not close at hand, but it is no longer impossible. He added: I am one of those who say that Samir Ja'ja' could be a solution. The phenomenon of Samir Ja'ja' cannot be disregarded. If Ja'ja' had not existed, we would have had to invent him. There can be no solution in Lebanon without the Lebanese Forces.

Paqraduni ruled out any rapprochement between President al-Jumayyil and Damascus. Syria is seeking to topple President al-Jumayyil and Samir Ja'ja', either together or separately, by whatever means it can. He said the Syrian precondition for a rapprochement is impossible and the president of the republic does not accept it. This precondition is that the tripartite agreement be signed without any amendment to the clauses pertaining to distinguished relations [with Syria]. There would only be some minor modifications of the clauses on political reform.

Paqraduni declared that he expects a repetition of the 27 September attempt [by Elie Hubayqah] because Syria's decision in this regard still stands. He disclosed that European and American states have cautioned Syria on the danger of upsetting the existing equation in the Lebanese arena. He said that the 27 September operation was tantamount to a test balloon unleashed by Syria for two reasons: to find out how cohesive the Christian internal situation was and to determine the extent of international reaction to the Christians. The Syrian leaders imagined, or were led to believe, that as soon as Elie Hubayqah entered Al-Ashrafiyah the people would rise up in his support and that the Lebanese Army would not intervene because there is a dispute among President al-Jumayyil, General 'Awn, and Dr Ja'ja'. Facts, however, proved how wrong this information was.

Lebanese Forces Leader on Military, Political Scene

PM101325 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic
8-14 Oct 86 p 17

[Interview with Lebanese Forces Executive Committee Chairman Dr Samir Ja'ja' by Fadlu Hadaya in Beirut; date not given]

[Text] [Hadaya] Could we say that the 27 September events in the eastern area were an attempt to change the political equation there into a new military situation for regional reasons?

[Ja'ja'] Certainly. What happened in the eastern area on 27 September is very simple. Syria wants to implement the tripartite agreement in Lebanon because it considers it the first step toward the solution it wants, but Syria cannot proceed on that route without a Christian ally. The political situation in the eastern area is known and clear. It runs completely contrary to the tripartite agreement. That is why Syria, to proceed with the implementation of the agreement, first had to try to eliminate the existing political and military equation in the eastern area and then reinstate [former Lebanese Forces Chairman] Elie Hubayqah at least in parts of the eastern area to make revival of the tripartite agreement possible. That was the aim of the 27 September events.

[Hadaya] Do you not think that these events were also aimed against President al-Jumayyil?

[Ja'ja'] The president was definitely one of the targets, as was the entire political structure in the eastern area.

[Hadaya] The Americans have recently taken a position that callsfor the dissolution of all militias in Lebanon in favor of the legitimate authority. What is your comment?

[Ja'ja'] That U.S. position is a repetition of the official position taken since 1975. If you review the various U.S. official statements you will find that the Americans have always supported a strong central government and Army for all Lebanon. This does not mean that they repeat what they say for a particular reason or in reference to any particular group. Their talk is a kind of sloganizing, no more and no less. Actually, when there is a strong central government and when the Army's authority is imposed on all Lebanese territories, then we, not the Americans, will be the more opposed to the militias.

[Hadaya] There is currently a call for handing the greater Beirut area to the Army and for the removal of the Al-Barbarah barrier.

[Ja'ja'] I have not heard of such a call.

[Hadaya] Assuming there is one, would the Lebanese Forces agree before a political agreement is achieved?

[Ja'ja'] Of course not. Political agreement is more important.

[Hadaya] Why did the Army not interfere in the 10 August incidents in Al-Ashrafiyah, and why did it interfere in the 27 September incidents?

[Ja'ja'] The reason is simple. The 10 August incidents were purely internal, whereas the 27 September incidents were purely external.

[Hadaya] You took a stand regarding the statement issued by the Maronite bishops' council. What, in your view, are the dimensions of that statement?

[Ja'ja'] That statement consisted of misinformation and was rash and shortsighted. I believe the patriarchate was fed with misinformation, and so the statement came full of prevarications.

[Hadaya] Do you expect incidents similar to the 27 September incidents, and what means of confrontation would you use?

[Ja'ja'] They might try again, but I doubt their ability to do so. If an attempt is made it will take other forms, such as shelling and pressure on the contact lines. We are used to such methods, which are futile.

[Hadaya] Do you mean that Elie Hubayqah will never achieve his aims after today?

[Ja'ja'] Elie Hubayqah was finished after the 27 September incidents.

[Hadaya] Some people claim that you are the stumbling block in the way of a solution?

[Ja'ja'] That is not true at all. Since I assumed my duties I have frequently called for dialogue and for a cease-fire. We even ceased fire unilaterally. We called for the release of hostages and we released our hostages unilaterally. We were the first to advocate handing the ports over to the state. I now repeat the call for dialogue and agreement on the various disputed matters.

[Hadaya] Which side is responsible for the penetration of the dividing lines: the Lebanese Forces or the Army?

[Ja'ja'] Both.

[Hadaya] Who will pay the price?

[Ja'ja'] We request the resignation of the defense minister.

[Hadaya] People in the eastern area are saying that it was the Army that settled the matter and that the penetration was through a pocket under the control of the Lebanese Forces.

[Ja'ja'] Let it be known that the counterattack launched by the Lebanese Forces began at 0830 in Sasin Square (in Al-Ashrafiyah), where fierce battles broke out. We cleared all of Al-Ashrafiyah in the first few hours. The Army was at the time still studying the situation. It began to move at 1400 from Al-Sayfi and the Museum area. We, the Lebanese Forces, and I personally arrived at the Sodeco position at 1700. The Army got there at 1900. If anyone blames the Lebanese Forces for the penetration, I say that the legitimate official authorities are still there and millions are spent on them, and therefore the first responsibility falls on them.

[Hadaya] Assuming that a Syrian-Lebanese summit is held and that summit agrees to ignore Resolution 520, calling for the withdrawal of foreign armies from Lebanon, what will your position be?

[Ja'ja'] Our position is perfectly clear. We are all for the withdrawal of all foreign armies from Lebanon. Such a step would mark the beginning of a solution. Any other claims are pure nonsense.

[Hadaya] Some people say that you are following in the footsteps of Bashir al-Jumayyil and that this will lead you to nominate yourself for the presidency of the republic.

[Ja'ja'] Such talk is premature.

Parliament Speaker on Situation in South

PM131419 London AL-TADAMUN in Arabic
4 Oct 86 pp 8-11

[Interview with Lebanese Chamber of Deputies speaker Husayn al-Husayni by Bari'ah 'Alam al-Din in Beirut; date not given]

[Excerpts] ['Alam al-Din] We are conducting this interview with you while the Israeli enemy is massing its forces at the gates to the south and while talk abounds about the possibility of a third invasion of Lebanon. This, as interpreted by observers, means that the plan to occupy part of Lebanon and to divide the rest into mini-states continues to be subject to implementation. What is your view of the current phase, beginning with the south?

[Husayni] The fact is that Israel built its strategy on usurping Palestine. Having established its entity on Palestine's soil, with real support from the West, Israel then started searching for an alternative to the western guarantee. [passage omitted] Israel is looking for an alternative. It does not want peace in the area, as is evidenced by its failure to define its borders and its constant refusal to make such a definition. It is absolutely impossible for Israel to say what it wants in the area. Israel has found this alternative only in fragmenting the Arab area into sectarian and racist mini-states similar to its entity. [passage omitted]

At this juncture I believe that we have made big strides toward internal moderation and toward the method of dialogue among the Lebanese. It is no secret that we are in unanimous agreement on the country's unity, on its free democratic parliamentary system, and on its free economic system and that our disagreement is confined to the formula of government capable of managing this system.

The existing backward formula, petrified since 1943, must be developed internally to become compatible with the wishes, hopes, and aspirations of the Lebanese and to eliminate from the hearts of the Lebanese the feeling of dispossession, keeping in mind that this dispossession is a dispossession of districts and not of sects. Consequently, internal moderation and implementation of the UN resolutions concerning the south are the only way to rescue Lebanon and Lebanon's Arabism. [passage omitted]

['Alam al-Din] There is a real and ideological difference, if we may use the phrase, between the Lebanese and Arab current seeking to reunite Lebanon and the faction, represented by some parties, that embraces a plan based on the determination to transfer the resistance from Lebanon to Israel through the south and Al-Biqa'. Isn't it feared that Lebanon and its unity will be lost? Moreover, does not this justify the fears that battles will erupt between the inhabitants of the united south? What have you done to avert such a catastrophe?

[Husayni] The overwhelming majority of the Lebanese adopt resistance as a means to liberate the south. Resistance has proven that it is greatly beneficial, as is evidenced by the fact that Israel has been compelled to withdraw repeatedly from Beirut and from a major part of the south. Here we have resistance continuing its efforts to liberate the land without squandering the resolutions supporting our right to international legitimacy. This resistance is also gaining world public opinion's support for many phases of our struggle.

Israel is the party that refuses to implement the UN resolutions and tries to strike the UN emergency forces in the south, to deprive them of their dignity, and to prevent them from performing the task they have been commissioned to perform in the south.

In the name of all the Lebanese, we in Lebanon are finally and irrevocably committed to the Palestinian people's legitimate rights to Palestine's soil. This commitment is unalterable. Our disagreement with the Palestinian leaderships is over the method which has been indisputably proven to be unsound, as is evidenced by the fact that from 1967, the time when the Palestinian military organizations were founded, to 1986 these organizations were not able to create actual resistance against the Israeli enemy. [passage omitted]

There is no disagreement between us and the Palestinian brothers over the question of restoring Palestinian legitimate rights, and there is no disagreement between us over the question of Jerusalem. We believe Israel has succeeded to a large degree in neutralizing international Christianity and international Islam in the Arab-Israeli conflict while plotting to strike both the Muslim and the Christian heritage in Jerusalem. Jerusalem cannot be squandered. The Jerusalem issue does not concern us alone but also concerns the heart and essence of the Christian and Muslim faiths.

['Alam al-Din] Our question concerns the ongoing conflict among the Lebanese forces in the south over each faction's view of the role and presence of the UN forces and of the implementation of Resolution 425 in light of the Iranian opposition to this presence and this resolution.

[Husayn] The Iranian position on this issue is not a principled position but a position dictated by Iran's circumstance. Iran is free to take any position it wants. But this does not mean that we should not seek our objectives in the manner we see fit.

['Alam al-Din] But is the Iranian decision being applied on the ground?

[Husayn] No, it is not being implemented on the ground. Since 1979 Iran has persistently supported us in implementing the UN resolutions, especially Resolution 425 and subsequent resolutions. The latest such position is the position Iran took at the international parliamentary conference in Mexico 3 months ago. The Iranian delegation headed by Jalal al-Din al-Farisi was one of the delegations most outspoken in its support for the Lebanese recommendation calling for denunciation of Israel and for pressure to be brought to bear on it to implement Resolution 425. I again say that the Iranian position toward the UN forces is not a principled position. We find today that there are statements published against the French forces and the UN forces. But on the other hand, there have been clear statements supporting the continued presence of the UN forces, denouncing the repeated attacks on these forces and disavowing those who aim their blows against these forces. Such statements are issued by numerous groups, such as the Higher Shi'ite Islamic Council, Shaykh Mahdi Shams al-Din, and the Islamic Conference. Finally, we will point out the general national position expressed by the Chamber of Deputies in 1978.

['Alam al-Din] When you met with French President Francois Mitterrand and discussed with him the implementation of Resolution 425, did you get his view on how to settle the issue of the south and on the future of the French forces there?

[Husayni] [passage omitted] In my meeting with Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, National Assembly Speaker Jean Chaban-Delmas, and Foreign Minister Raimond during my first visit to France last June I felt a determination to keep the UN emergency forces and to enable them to perform their tasks in the south. I felt this determination anew at my meeting with French President Francois Mitterrand during my latest visit to Paris in September. [passage omitted]

We must keep in mind that France is a major power and a permanent member of the UN Security Council and that it cannot change its policy in every part of the world whenever one of its soldiers gets killed somewhere. If it does so, it will no longer be a major power on which one can depend or rely. Therefore, I see no basis for the fear that the UN emergency forces in the south, especially the French battalion, will be withdrawn. I believe we have scored a major victory in the Security Council through the French. If Israel refuses to submit to this resolution when the prescribed period passes, then sanctions must be imposed on it, as they have been imposed on several parts of the world.

['Alam al-Din] Do you really believe that Israel will submit to the Security Council resolution this time despite its long history of complete disregard for the UN resolutions?

[Husayni] I believe this is the right path we must follow, especially since this resolution has received unanimous international approval, particularly the approval of Syria and Algeria, whose real Arab credibility and serious confrontation of Israel and Israel's policy need nobody's testimony. [passage omitted] All must know that the acceptability of the U.S. role in the area is determined by the degree to which it influences Israel. If Washington cannot influence the Israeli position, then this means that it has no role in the area. Even the Arab regimes that used to rely on Washington have modified their policy and their tendencies, having found that reliance on this power is an illusion as a result of the strategic U.S.-Israeli alliance and of the absence of an independent U.S. policy in this area.

['Alam Al-Din] It is strange that some people find the spirit of hostility prevalent in the Middle East toward the United States and its interests surprising.

[Husayni] [passage omitted] We reject the slogan of fighting terrorism raised by the United States and we oppose it in part and parcel, even though we are against all forms of terrorism. We believe in the national resistance in the south, keeping in mind that this resistance has not so far engaged in any military action against any Israeli civilian inside or outside Israel. It is a resistance that fights the Israeli occupation army and those allied with it. [passage omitted]

['Alam al-Din] In the face of the danger, what are the steps being taken to prevent Israel from implementing its schemes?

[Husayni] We in Lebanon no longer fear any invasion because we have nothing more to lose. Israel invaded us in 1978 and in 1982. Prior to the 1982 invasion it alleged that it wanted to protect its northern borders and to put an end to the losses inflicted upon it by the resistance, saying at the time that those losses amounted to three fatalities annually. For the sake of three fatalities annually Israel invaded Lebanon and reached Beirut, losing 3,000 dead and 12,000 wounded, half of them as good as dead. It tried to continue its occupation and suffered an average of seven fatalities weekly. [passage omitted]

Welcome to the invasion. We are prepared to endure more, and we believe we will triumph because we have paid the price of liberation. A people who decide to pay the price will inevitably triumph. The latest Israeli operations and moves are not intended to invade the land but to attract world public opinion's attention to an issue other than the one being discussed by the UN Security Council. Israel is cornered and has no option but to submit to the Security Council resolutions. This is why it is trying to fabricate new incidents so they may become the topic of discussion in the Security Council and elsewhere. But Israel will not be able to achieve this because world public opinion does not support a new invasion of Lebanon.

['Alam al-Din] Can we learn more about your impressions of the outcome of your visits to France and Algeria?

[Husayni] We realize that rescuing Lebanon is the responsibility of the Lebanese primarily. But the Lebanese alone cannot achieve asolution because of international and regional complications. The Lebanese need international and Arab support.

Within this framework we have held numerous contacts. We visited the Soviet Union in the past and achieved considerable progress in the Soviet Union's view of the situation in Lebanon. We reached an understanding with the Soviets that a final solution to the Middle East issue can be achieved only through an international conference in which all the parties concerned, including the PLO, participate; that the continuation of the Lebanese crisis is a major obstacle on the path to this solution; and that solving the Lebanese crisis separately from the area's crisis is a way to promote an international conference because the Lebanese crisis is tantamount to an open wound that, by its nature, attracts all kinds of infection.

We all know that there is no intelligence agency in the world that has no branch in Lebanon. This open wound must be healed so than we can mobilize all resources and capabilities to make successful an international conference capable of ending the Middle East conflict and of solving the Palestinian issue fairly and in a manner that enables the Palestinian people to regain their legitimate rights. This constitutes considerable progress, because the Soviet Union had previously refused to support the UN resolution concerning the south so as not to affect the armed Palestinian presence in Lebanon. The Soviet Union previously believed that this presence is very important to it. But the Soviet position has developed positively, and the Soviet leadership believes that restoring the situation prevailing in Lebanon prior to 1982 is tantamount to inevitable suicide for the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples and that solving the Lebanese crisis constitutes the real way forward to solving the area's crisis. This is what brought about the important Soviet position that voted in favor of extending the presence of the UN emergency forces and that declared the Soviet Union's readiness to contribute to financing these forces. [passage omitted]

As for France, we believe that the European group is the party qualified to take initiatives concerning Lebanon by virtue of this group's relations with the United States. [passage omitted] I believe that the European support we seek has become accessible through the European group, the European Parliament, and the EEC. [passage omitted] Efforts have had to be exerted with Algeria to make it join its efforts to Syria's efforts to rescue Lebanon. The talks with the Algerian brothers, held after contacts lasting more than 1 and 1/2 years, resulted in numerous important points that have eliminated the differences in our position. I can say that the Algerian position on the means and methods of rescuing Lebanon is fully identical to the Syrian position and the Lebanese position. [passage omitted]

['Alam al-Din] Can you say that you have obtained a principled commitment to nonwithdrawal of the forces from the south?

[Husayni] The battle is certainly long. But France cannot withdraw so simply. It does not want to oust the Lebanese from France or oust itself from Lebanon. This Israeli demand will not succeed and will not be fulfilled because Lebanese-French relations are deeper than Israel imagines. [passage omitted]

['Alam al-Din] Do you believe that the regional and international circumstances, especially amidst the ongoing international preparations for the U.S.-Soviet summit, permit the outbreak of war between Israel and Syria, particularly with the return of the radical Likud to the premiership in the person of Shamir?

[Husayni][passage omitted] There is now a strategic balance with Israel. This is what Syria relies on. Since 1982 Syria has focused on organizing its military position, which has become a good position capable of confronting any possibility of war with Israel. Some may say that Syria alone will not triumph over the advanced Israeli military machine, which is constantly supplied by the United States. But any war that breaks out will inflict damage on Israel. This is what makes the Syrians very self-confident. We are confident that Syria is prepared for any confrontation and that it will continue to embrace the policy of strategic balance at the various levels. This gives us real support in continuing our resistance to liberate our land.

['Alam al-Din] Appeals were made in the latest crisis, most significantly the appeal voiced by Sudanese Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi urging the Sunni and Shi'ite ulema to exert serious efforts to end the Iraq-Iran war. Do you support efforts of this kind?

[Husayni] I believe that the Sunni and Shi'ite issue has been exploited to fragment the area. [passage omitted]

Therefore, I reject any linkage between the Iraq-Iran war and the sects issue because the Iraqi front contains a majority that belongs to the Ja'fari [Shi'ite] sect and the Iranian front contains a majority that belongs to the same sect, regardless which one Iraq's or Iran's rulers belong to. [passage omitted]

['Alam al-Din] Are we wrong to observe that you, as the Chamber of Deputies speaker, seem to be indifferent to or not close to the racetrack dialogue? What is your opinion of this dialogue?

[Husayni] I am very interested in this dialogue and I support it. But I do not wish to mislead the people. Unless international and Arab support is secured for this dialogue, it cannot produce a real solution for Lebanon. With our support for this dialogue we are making efforts to gain international and Arab support for it. [passage omitted]

['Alam al-Din] Is it too late to curb the religious tide?

[Husayni] Lebanon cannot withstand any radicalism, be it religious, partisan, or otherwise, because it consists of 17 sects. Lebanon can survive and preserve itself only within the rule of moderation first and justice second, not justice first and moderation second, because moderation brings about justice. Consequently, any radicalism in Lebanon is against Lebanon in its entirety. As a result of this diversity, we cannot set up a dictatorial, military, or religious state in Lebanon. [passage omitted]

Syrians Training Hubayqah Forces in Tank Warfare

NC101510 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1415 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Reports from Al-Biqa' indicate that the Syrian intelligence service, assisted by Hubayqah's group, raided a large number of houses in Zahlah, particularly in the areas of Al-Rasiyah, Hawsh al-Zra'nah, and Hawsh al-Umara', in the last few hours. The Syrian forces arrested about 30 young men on the charge that they were planning bombings. The detained youths were then taken to 'Anjar. The reports say that the arrests were actually made because the detainees had refused to assist Hubayqah during the 27 September operation. The Syrian forces then set up numerous roadblocks in the central areas of Zahlah manned by men who checked the papers of passing people against lists of names in their possession.

The reports add that the Syrians are training Hubayqah's group in tank warfare in 'Ali al-Nahri and West Beirut. Meanwhile, three Hubyaqah offices were opened in Al-Hamra'.

Israeli Forces Move Into Southern Areas

NC111227 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1030 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] Jarju' and 'Arab Salim came under artillery fire from positions held by agent Lahd's militia on the Sujud and Al-Suwayda' hills this morning. At noon today, Israeli helicopters crossed the so-called security strip in occupied Hasbayya and carried out search operations in the Mimis, 'Ayn Fujur, and (Marj al-Zuhur) areas for the first time in about 1 and 1/2 years. The operation lasted approximately 1 hour, during which a helicopter landed near the Mimis Dam. A number of enemy officers left the helicopter and toured the area for about 15 minutes. This operation was preceded by shelling from agent Lahd's militia emplacements in Wadi Abu Qamhah.

Meanwhile, at dawn today, Israeli forces manning a position on 'Ayn Qinya hill fired at Wadi Mimis and the northern outskirts of 'Ayn Qinya for about half an hour, using heavy caliber machine guns. Several 82-mm mortar shells were then directed at the pine forests near 'Ayn Qinya. Agent Lahd's milita opened heavy machine gun fire at Al-Dabbaghah woods and the Hasbani area from a position on Tall Zaghlah. Shooting continued for about 20 minutes.

In another development, reports received from the occupied Hasbayya area indicate that the Israelis brought new forces into the region this morning. An Israeli convoy consisting of a tank, four armored personnel carriers, three large trucks carrying soldiers, and a jeep was seen moving toward Marj 'Uyun via Al-Hasbani. It stopped at the Israeli position on 'Ayn Qinya hill. The arrival of this convoy was preceded by a search operation carried out by an Israeli patrol on both sides of the main road between (Sahl al-Dardarah) and Zaghlah, as well as near (Suq al-Khan) and Kawkabah.

Zahlah Explosion Injures 7; Car Bomb Suspected

NC141720 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1615 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] An explosion occurred on Boulevard Street near the bus station in Zahlah at 1645. The security forces have imposed a blackout on details of the incident, but they noted that it caused serious property damage. The blast is suspected to have been caused by a booby-trapped metallic blue Mercedes 280 belonging to Faysal 'Ali Rushaydah, who lives in a building owned by 'Ali Zayn Sammur in Al-Shiyah. The security cordon thrown around the scene of the explosion has limited the amount of verified information. We were told a few minutes ago that the blast injured 7 people. It should be noted that a dynamite stick went off in the Al-Barbarah section of Zahlah at 1000 today.

Algerian Delegation Ends Visit, Departs

NC111216 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1115 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] The Algerian delegation left Lebanon today. Speaking at the airport, delegation head Boualam Bessaieh said it would report the results of its mission to President Chedli Bendjedid. He added: If we were to sum up our impressions, then we would say that we sensed that all parties recognize the urgent need to break out of this crisis. We also sensed the need for continued Algerian efforts in Lebanon. What is required, he said, is to reconcile the urgent need to break out of the crisis in a positive way and the existing complications. He reiterated that there must be inter-Lebanese agreement and that Algeria is convinced that other Arab parties must participate in finding a solution.

'Text' of TIME Interview With Al-Asad

JN131745 Damascus SANA in Arabic
1505 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Damascus, 13 Oct (SANA) — President Hafiz al-Asad has granted an interview to a U.S. *Time* magazine team comprising Editor-in-Chief Henry Grunwald, Assistant Managing Editor Richard Duncan, Editor Karsten Prager, and Middle East correspondent Dean Fischer.

The following is the text of the questions and answers:

Question: Your excellency, many quarters accuse your country of being involved in terrorist activities and offering assistance to terrorist groups. A trial will soon being in London and we have reason to believe that Syria will be condemned at this trial. What do you have to say about this?

Al-Asad: Such accusations do not worry us so long as they do not express the reality. It is useful to mention that some figures and parties in the United States are leading this campaign of accusations against Syria.

However, we believe that these accusations do not express a purely U.S. policy but epitomize an Israeli, Zionist will. Had this been a purely U.S. policy, such accusations would not have been leveled against Syria, which has acted more than once to save many Americans from probable death.

Had it been a free U.S. policy, accusations of terrorism would not have been leveled against Syria while Israel has continued to occupy Syrian and Arab territory for many years. This occupation is a terrorist act which continues to take place in view of the entire world.

Had it been a free U.S. policy, accusations of terrorism would not have been leveled against Syria, which has suffered from many terrorist operations. The United States is very well aware of the terrorist operations that have been carried out against Syria.

Had the accusations or the decision to level accusations in some U.S. quarters been the result of a free U.S. policy, such accusations would have been leveled against Israel, even if only once, during its long history of terrorism.

It was Israel that carried out the first hijacking in this region when it hijacked a Syrian civilian plane in 1954, forced it to change course to Israel, detained it there for many days, and interrogated and humilitated its passengers. It was Israel that shot down the Libyan Boeing 737 in 1973, killing more than 100 civilian passengers of various nationalities, including former Libyan Foreign Minister Salih Buwaysir, and all the crew members, who were all U.S. citizens.

It was Israel which also hijacked an Iraqi civilian plane in 1973 after it took off from Beirut airport, forced it to land in Israel, and interrogated the passengers on the pretext that it was looking for Palestinians.

Israel also hijacked a Libyan civilian plane in February 1986. The plane was carrying a Syrian political delegation. Israel forced the plane to land in Israel, interrogated the passengers, and humiliated many of them, including the members of the Syrian political delegation.

It was Israel which sent its forces to the Beirut streets in 1973 and assassinated three Palestinian leaders in their bedrooms. One of these leaders was a well-known Palestinian poet named Kamal Nasir.

It was Israel which assassinated Count Bernadotte, a Swedish citizen who was the chairman of the Red Cross committee in his country and who was chosen by the United States, the USSR, China, the United Kingdom, and France to carry out good offices as a UN envoy to find a peaceful solution in Palestine.

A U.S. author, whose name I believe is (Dan Guttermann), said in an interview with the Isaeli *Jerusalem Post* paper that Yitzhaq Shamir told him in 1956 that he and two other Stern leaders had given the order to kill Count Bernadotte. Shamir said that the name of one of the other two leaders was (Nathan Moore), and (Moore) said in an interview with the *Herald Tribune* that he was one of the three leaders responsible for terrorist operations in the Stern gang. He also said that these three had planned many terrorist operations and pinpointed their targets. According to him, one of these targets was [former] British Prime Minister Anthony Eden.

It was Israel which also assassinated British Minister of State Lord Moynes in Cairo. Though he was well known as a supporter of Zionism, Churchill was angered by this and attacked Zionism at the time. He described the Zionists as an organization of highwaymen and compared them to the German Nazis.

Israel also carried out terrorist acts in Cairo in 1954 so that accusing fingers could be pointed at Egypt. At that time, these terrorist acts were known as the Lavon scandal. Lavon was then the Israeli defense minister. In this connection, a coded message was sent to the terrorist network in Egypt from Israeli military intelligence. The message said: Carry out the actions that can prevent the British-Egyptian agreement, and Israel's fingerprints should not be seen. They also instructed the members of the network to strike at cultural centers, businesses, British delegates' cars, British citizens, and any other targets they believed would help them achieve their goal. In the message, they also asked the network about the possibility of carrying out terrorist acts in the Suez Canal, which had not yet been nationalized. They also asked the network to listen to Israel's radio on a certain wave and frequency at a specific hour every day. The Israeli officer who was in charge of this network went to Cairo and explained that the purpose of these terrorist acts was to destroy the Arab's faith in the Egyptian regime.

Of course, these operations failed because the network was discovered and its members were tried. The British and world public opinions at the time knew the reality. In his memoirs, Sharett discussed this issue. There is also the Israeli-sponsored Jewish Defense League in the United States, which carries out terrorist acts, including arson, planting explosive charges, and chasing Americans of Arab origin. You know that it killed

Alexander Odeh at the headquarters of the Arab committee against discrimination in Santa Ana. It also blew up an office of the committee in another American city. The Jewish Defense League publicly cliams such acts. There are other Israeli terrorist acts there is no room to mention.

What is the U.S. position on these terrorist acts? Did the U.S. politicians pronounce a single word of denunciation of these acts? Did the United Statees place Israel on its list of terrorist countries? On the contrary, the United States defended these acts, and it vetoed a draft resolution at the UN Security Council condemning the hijacking of the passenger plane in August 1986. Do these positions by the U.S. authorities express a free U.S. policy or Israeli hegemony?

Question: Let us assume that all these incidents you have just mentioned were true, but people may say that they are old and that many of them cannot be compared with the recent incidents that have been carried out by Palestinians or Arabs. Similarly, some of these incidents, such as those carried by the Jewish Defense League, have no clear connection with Israel. In fact, this league embarrasses Israel. Let us put these things aside. We do not believe that you want to reply to the terrorist accusations being leveled againstSyria by merely saying that the other side is also carrying out such actions. You also mentioned the free U.S. will, although these accusations were made not only by the United States, but also by other sources. Regarding the person who has been arrested in connection with the El Al plane incident in London, it was said that he received assistance from Syria, and Italian officials said that Syria was connected with the Rome airport incident. Finally, why do you allow Abu Nidal's [Sabri al-Banna] organization to act from Syria? Why do you not take any action to remove the camps in Al-Biqa' from which some terrorist acts are being launched?

Al-Asad: At the beginning of my answer to the previous question, I said that these accusations do not bother us as long as they do not express the reality. I did not mention these examples as if to say that we should follow suit. I said that Syria has nothing to do with these terrorist acts. I also mentioned some examples of Israel's terrorist acts to affirm that the U.S. authorities did not adopt positions in line with their statements on terrorism, and that it is not being objective or neutral when it accuses Syria of terrorism. When I mentioned these Israeli acts I intended to acquaint you with historical documents. I did not say one uncorroborated word.

To say that there is someone in London who said he received help from Syria and that there is someone else in Italy who said something of this sort, you will agree with me that these allegations lack proof. Anyone who objectively follows up matters can discover without much difficulty that these are false and untrue allegations. It is logical to conclude that other intelligence organs, headed by the Israeli intelligence organs, are behind these acts because they are the beneficiaries. This conclusion seems quite true, especially when we compare these allegations with some acts Israel committed which I referred to a short while ago, such as the acts of sabotage in Cairo so that Egypt would be accused of being behind those acts.

I ask now: Had this network to which we referred and which was called the Lavon scandal not been discovered, who would have believed that Egypt did not carry out these acts? Had the members of the network not been arrested, who would have believed that Israel was behind them? I have referred to confirmed, irrefutable incidents such as the hijacking of planes to Israel; in such a case, how can we say that Israel was not the hijacker? Likewise, when Israel downed a Libyan civilian airliner, killing more than 100 civilians, including the French crew, Israel was compelled to admit that its planes had downed this airliner. Therefore, can we say that this talk is disputable? This also applies to the other incidents.

When Shamir himself told a U.S. writer that he ordered the killing of Bernadotte and when another leader of the Stern gang said that he and two others, one of whom was Shamir, planned terrorist operations, one of which was killing Anthony Eden, how can we say that this talk can be denied? As for what is reported here and there, we challenge the U.S. and Italian intelligence organs and other security organs cooperating with them to prove that Syria carried out a single operation in any country in the world. We call for struggle against Israel and for expelling it from our occupied territories by all means regardless of the forces it possesses and the forces that support it.

Israel, which must be expelled from the occupied territories, does not exist in Europe or in the United States, but here in the Arab region. Hence, our struggle against the Israeli occupation is here on our land and in our region and not in the United States or the European countries.

The most important aims of the accusations against Syria are to try to change its militant political line against the Israeli occupation. No force in the world can do this because we will not compromise or bargain over what is connected with our usurped rights beause they are sacred.

At any rate, terrorist operations are not carried out by Syria or from Syria by Syrians or any others. As for why we do not close the camps in Lebanon, we are not an international police for Lebanon. We have been in Lebanon for more than 10 years, and we do not try to be an internal authority nor do we intervene in the affairs of any militia in Lebanon, where there are numerous militias. This is not the reason for our presence in Lebanon. All the Lebanese organziations are present on Lebanese territory and all the Palestinian organizations are present too. I do not know why we should strike at others in Lebanon and why we should sacrifice our soldiers to search for these camps in Lebanon and strike at their inhabitants. Our forces, however, offered some sacrifices at times while searching for some of the kidnapped.

It is strange for some to expect that we sent our forces to Lebanon to defend the world there. We are in Lebanon to serve our people first of all and to serve our causes by resisting Israeli terrorism, by working for a halt to the civil war, and by contributing to the achievement of an accord among the Lebanese until such time when a Lebanese Government is established that can effectively act as an authority in Lebanese territory. Hence, we have not carried out any action or assumed any administrative responsibility on Lebanese territory related to the Lebanese. The Lebanese administrative authorities are present everywhere and so are the

Lebanese police and Army. It seems to me that it is useful to ask: How can others ask us to prevent the acts that might have been launched or that may be launched from Lebanese territory when they themselves could not prevent such acts when they were in Lebanon? The Americans, Italians, the French, and the British have been present in Lebanon; so why did they not prevent these acts themselves?

Question: Mr President, you have just mentioned the Syrian forces' presence in Lebanon. Of course, there are also Israeli forces there. The Israelis have recently talked about negotiations on security arrangements or guarantees in the border area between Lebanon and Israel. In your opinion, is this possible so that the possibility of war will be reduced and stability will be achieved?

Al-Asad: Israel should implement Security Council Resolution 425 and allow the UN Forces to carry out their tasks, because these forces came to be deployed on the Lebanese border and not to stay inside Lebanese territory, that is, for the border. It is also obvious from deliberations at the United Nations and the Security Council that the blame is basically directed at Israel for the attacks on the UN forces because it is preventing these forces from carrying out the tasks for which they came. I think, although I cannot be positive, that the situation in Lebanon would be more stable if the UN forces were deployed on the Lebanese border, and this would help the Lebanese Government.

Question: Allow me to briefly follow up this question. It is not only Israel which is attacking the UN forces. Hizballah is also attacking them and Amal to a certain extent.

Al-Asad: I spoke about Israel's responsibility to prevent the UN forces from carrying out the tasks for which they came. If these forces are not stationed in the areas assigned to them they will continue to be far from carrying out their tasks, both in part and parcel. I am not discussing the others' attacks on the UN forces, which we denounce. We do not agree with anyone in Lebanon who attacks the UN forces. We believe that these acts do not serve Lebanon. The Amal movement is not among the forces which attack the UN forces. I said that Israel's prevention of these forces from carrying out their mission creates a propitious atmosphere for such acts against the UN forces. However, I would like to stress that we condemn these acts against the UN forces and everyone in Lebanon knows our opinion of this.

Question: May I ask for a clarification? Regarding the London incident that Grunwald mentioned in his question and then the Rome airport incident, you said in your reply, Mr President, that it is logical for one to deduce that Israeli intelligence is behind such acts. Do you really believe that Israeli intelligence might be behind an attempt to blow up an Israeli airliner?

Al-Asad: I would like to clarify that by Israeli intelligence I mean not only the service present in Israel, but both this service and any other intelligence service cooperating with it. Second, according to our deductions, Israeli intelligence did not plan to blow up the Israeli airliner, but planned for an operation that would not practically reach the stage of implementation to exploit this matter politically as it is doing now. Anyone who remembers what the news media wrote about the way the operation was carried out will confirm his deduction that Israeli intelligence or any other intelligence service similar to it or cooperating with it was behind this because the operation was preplanned and meant to end in failure. Theoretically, they drew up a plan to down the plane and a scenario to implement it. This scenario ended on the steps of the plane when the girl handed the suitcase she was carrying to the Israeli security man. We read and learned that the girl did not place the suitcase with the rest of the suitcases which are kept in the plane's luggage section, but insisted on carrying it so that the Israeli security man would receive it from her. Another point which I would like to clarify is who benefits from this? What is Syria's interest and what is Israel's interest in doing this? Syria would not benefit from this because downing a plane would not end the Israelis. If the plane had exploded in the air, could Syria consider this a victory and boast to the world that it had downed an Israeli civilian airliner?

Syria is a country and any action by a country should have a political objective. What is Syria's political aim from such an operation? Therefore, whether this operation had succeeded or failed, one could not find any Syrian gain from it.

From the premise of this understanding, Syria took a stand toward the hijacker, despite the fact the operation failed. The operation failed because, as I have said, he planned for its failure in this manner. However, had Syria had anything to do with the operation it would have been difficult for the accused to be before the British courts as he is now. Following the operation, the hijacker came to the Syrian Embassy in London. He told its employees he was cooeprating with Syria. Of course, this came as a surprise to those working in the embassy. They were astonished. They contacted Syrian security organs who told them to immediately expel him and to contact the British police if he refuses to leave. When that man was thrown out of the embassy, he shouted: You will see what I will do.

We are consistent with our beliefs. That's why I said no one can produce any concrete evidence of Syria's involvement in this operation. We would have carried out terrorist operations had we believed they would serve our causes and we would have proclaimed them in public. We are not afraid of anybody. As you know, there were large forces in Lebanon which did not scare us. Israel constantly threatens us but we are not afraid. However, I believe terrorism serves Israel and not us. That's why we are against terrorism. I am sure that U.S., Israeli, British, and Italian intelligence know this.

Question: Did you tell the British authorities what you just told us about this man?

Al-Asad: I beleive they know this. They got all this information from the Syrian Embassy. I know there were contacts between the Syrian Embassy in London and British authorities. They definitely know this man was expelled from the embassy.

Question: Your Excellency, what is the background of this man?

Al-Asad: I later learned when I asked about him that he is a Jordanian citizen from the Al-Hindawi family and works for one of the Arab newspapers published in London. The man came to Syria 1 year ago and said he had an expired Jordanian passport which was not renewed by the Jordanian authorities. He expressed the desire to have a Syrian passport. His request was met. This is not something unusual in Arab countries. There are hundreds of Syrians who hold Jordanian, Saudi, or other passports. The same applies to many Arabs who have passports from countries which are not their original countries.

At the time, relations between us and Jordan were bad, but, as you know, they are normal now. I have also learned that the newspaper in which he works also employs another Jordanian journalist who has a Syrian passport and others who have passports from other Arab countries. When he obtained the Syrian passport he asked for, he left Damascus and we do not know exactly where he went. We learned the field of his operations is broad and is not only restricted to London.

Question: What is your assessment of the Gulf War, how will it end, and how will this affect Syria?

Al-Asad: We have condemned this war from the beginning. We tried in the early days of the war to do something positive to halt it. As I have already said in previous statements, we found no response. From that time, we have been devoting our efforts to prevent the expansion of this war and to prevent its spreading to other countries. It is regrettable this war has reached a state making it difficult for any man to say he has a ready-made prescription or ending for it.

Question: It seems the Iranians now enjoy some kind of military superiority. Do you agree with this?

Al-Asad: It seems so.

Question: We know your relationship with the regime in Iran is a good one . Let us assume the Iranains win the war and occupy large parts of Iraq. Will this be a comfortable thing for you?

Al-Asad: The Iranians always reiterate they have no designs against any inch of Iraqi soil, that they will not seek to annex any part of Iraqi territory, and that they will not impose hegemony on Iraq. They reaffirmed this in many communiques. They view their struggle as being against the regime in Iraq as this regime invaded their country, killed many of their people, and made them sustain economic losses. We are not worried from this angle. They say if they triumph over the Iraqi regime, the Iraqi people will govern themselves and that neither they or any others will govern the Iraqi people.

Question: You say that the Iraqi people will rule themselves by themselves. Will you please explain what kind of rule that is?

Al-Asad: I mean that the Iraqi people are the only ones who choose what they want. In other words, Iran will not impose any kind of rule. In Iraq there are old parties. They are pan-Arab and national parties. I know that there are at least 16 parties in Iraq, most of them old parties, not religious parties, and there are two religious parties, as I remember, and 14 national and pan-Arab parties. All of these parties are opposition parties which were established before the war, not after it. They have disagreed with the regime since before the war. Therefore, we expect them to play their role and prevent any side from spreading hegemony over Iraq.

Question: The current regime in Iran is hated by most of the region's countries. How do you feel when Syria supports this regime?

Al-Asad: It is more logical to ask: Why did Syria not support Iraq's invasion of Iran? I mean what I say because support means extending assistance and supplies. However, we are not capable of extending such assistance and supplies. We did not support that invasion because we did not want an Arab-Persian war to erupt and create enmity and hostility that would stick with us and our future generations. I believe that any sane and objective Arab will view this issue from this angle. The regime in Iraq, not Iran, started the invasion. As Arabs, we should not fall into such a trap. It is certain that the forces that are hostile to the Arab nation are the main beneficiaries of this war. Therefore, we have been against this invasion from the beginning. Of course, we have adopted a moral and political position, and if Iran had started the invasion, we would have strongly supported Iraq despite our strained relations.

Question: How do you view the factors that prompt the Soviet Union to try to reestablish relations with Israel? What are the Soviet objectives? Do you believe that this will help the Soviet Union play a different role in the peace process in the region?

Al-Asad: We have no information that the Soviet Union is trying to promote its relations with Israel. As you know, our relations with the Soviet Union are good, and we feel that the Soviet Union takes a just position and seeks a just peace. It is difficult for us to discuss this issue in detail. I do not think that the current contacts are so important as to expand the Soviet role in the peace process because the Soviet role in the region is a big one, and any relations with Israel will not further this role.

Question: Assuming that a power from another world landed in the region and tried to solve the problem, what would you expect this power to be?

Al-Asad: It would certainly be a superpower, and we would expect this power to be unbiased because this is what we need.

Question: If this unbiased superpower tried to end the Arab-Israeli conflict, what would it do? Would it remove Israel from the face of the earth or would it reduce it to a small state?

Al-Asad: Neither expand it nor reduce it. This superpower should give ordinary advice to the two sides and deal with the two sides equally in terms of guns, planes, and billions of dollars. I do not know why the American taxpayer should give billions of dollars to Israel and not give similar amounts to the Arabs and why they should love some people and not others. Here I am not talking about some candidates for some office, but about the American taxpayers.

Question: The U.S.taxpayer does not hate the Arabs and the matter is not one of liking one side and hating another, but the

U.S. taxpayer considers Israel a friend and an ally. He believes — and he may be wrong — that Israel should receive all this aid from the United States so that it can exist in a world abounding with enemies. If the U.S. taxpayer becomes convinced that Israel will be safe without paying these sums of money, he will be glad to channel aid in another direction.

Al-Asad: The press plays a role in acquainting the U.S. taxpayer with facts. Consequently, *Time* magazine plays a role in this. In order to tell the U.S. taxpayer who is the aggressor and who needs to protect himself it would suffice if *Time* magazine published maps of Palestine in 1940, 1948, 1956, 1967, and now. The U.S. taxpayer will then see how Israel is expanding every now and then. He will then conclude that the side which needs weapons and money to defend itself is not Israel but the Arabs. Although he will conclude that it is the Arabs who need these, we do not request this from the United States. We only want it to refrain from extending aid to us or others.

Question: Mr President, you helped in the release of some foreign hostages in Lebanon. What are the chances that the rest will be freed and what are the obstacles to this?

Al-Asad: Out of humanitarian considerations we will exert all efforts for the kidnapped as we did in the past. It seems that all of us can deduce that one of the biggest obstacles are the U.S. stands, particularly those related to dealing with the kidnappers from positions of strength. It seems that this is not the right method to achieve the desired results.

Question: What is the alternative?

Al-Asad: It is difficult to recommend an alternative to the U.S. authorities. In fact, the U.S. authorities can find the alternative. For example, how can the U.S. Administration get results when it continues its threats and curses against the kidnappers? The kidnappers are individuals who do not care about matters that are of interest to the state. Talking about them as terrorists and the like neither concerns nor affects them. Therefore, other suitable methods should be found. Actually, more than once we made progress calling for optimism, but things then moved backward. For instance, before the U.S. TWA plane was hijacked, we made progress. The incident then took place and drew primary attention. The U.S. Administration contacted Syria to do what it could and we reached results leading to the release of the passengers. However, following the departure of the plane and passengers, an attack was unleashed on the kidnappers and talk with them became useless.

Question: Allow me, Mr President, to inquire more about the advice you offer to the United States. Kidnapping is a crime and you said that calling the kidnappers terrorists does not affect them. What do you suggest? Do you suggest, for example, not calling them that? Naturally, the United States is a country and cannot deal with them the way it deals with a merchant. How do you think it should deal with these kidnappers?

Al-Asad: Kidnapping is considered a crime by every country, not only by the United States. What is important is to search for a way to rescue the hostages. In other words, can we free the hostages if we talk in the language of the law? What can we reap if we tell them that what you are doing is a crime and you are criminals? As I said, this talk can be understood by state officials, that is, officials in Syria and Lebanon. The Lebanese Government and the Lebanese ministers all understand this talk and cooperation can be established with them according to this logic. But things are different with the kidnappers. It is hard for me to tell the U.S. Administration how it should act. However, in light of experience, I can say that the method that has so far been followed has produced nothing. Hence, another method should be found.

Question: A psychological method, for instance?

Al-Asad: Pysychological matters play a role. They may not be everything. If you were one of the kidnappers and heard the threats against you, you would do the opposite and take a more hardline stand out of defiance.

Question: Mr President, do you think that one day Lebanon will cease to exist? Do you feel that the day will come when you, for instance, will regret entering Lebanon 10 years ago? In other words, do you feel as disappointed about what is taking place in Lebanon as everyone is feeling?

Al-Asad: I am never disappointed. We are facing a difficult problem. The internal situation in Lebanon is complicated and foreign interference creates complications. However, I believe that the Lebanese will reach an agreement. Many or some of the forces which used to reject dialogue and adopt negative stands on it have now changed their stands. There is an increasing conviction that the Lebanese have decided to reach common denominators. As for us, we will continue to help Lebanon no matter how long it takes. As you know we managed some time ago to reconcile the warring Lebanese sides. However, some developments took place in the eastern area of Beirut within the Lebanese Forces' militias. These developments obstructed the agreement and changed the official situation in the Lebanese Forces. Nevertheless, these forces are no longer objecting to reconciliation. Earlier, the Lebaense forces had a unified stand which did not help promote reconciliation. Now most observers stress that the majority of the Lebanese foces currently supports reconciliation. The former Lebanese forces' commander and his supporters stick to the policy of accord.

Question: Do you envisage a war between Syria and Israel?

Al-Asad: At present there are no indications of an imminent war, but the continued occupation of the Arab territories is a constant factor of tension and various eventualities.

Question: In recent years the United States has been relatively inactive in this region. Is this, in your opinion, something good or bad?

Al-Asad: In order to be able to say whether it is good or bad I must know the nature of this activity.

Question: It is said that reconciliation with China required the presence of a U.S. president who was adamantly hostile to communism like President Nixon. Now there is a president who is strongly hostile to communism like President Reagan, who is trying for reconcilation with the Soviet Union. It is also said that what is required here is a president who is strongly hostile to Israel like you to reach reconcilication with Israel. Is this possible?

Al-Asad: The Soviet Union is not occupying U.S. territory and the United States is not occupying Soviet territory. This reduces obstacles between them even if a U.S. president who hates communism came to power. As for us, our territory is occupied, and it is difficult to bargain over national territory. They must get out of the occupied territory.

Al-Ahmar Receives Lebanon's Birri, Others

JN141616 Damascus SANA in Arabic
1352 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Damascus, 14 Oct (SANA) — Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, received Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri at noon today. During the meeting, talks revolved around the situation in the Lebanese arena and issues of common interest.

Comrade al-Ahmar also received Muhammad Taymur, chief of the League of Arab Egypt, and a number of League leaders. Comrade al-Ahmar exchanged views with them on League activities and its militant role within the framework of the Lebanese national resistance against the Zionist occupation and the struggle waged by the Egyptian people and their popular forces against the Camp David regime to make Egypt regain its vanguard role in serving the objectives of Arab struggle.

Khaddam Receives Birri, Hawi

JN142050 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1730 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received Nabih Birri, Lebanese justice minister and Amal movement leader, and George Hawi, secretary general of the Lebanese Communist Party, in Damascus today. George Hawi said the meeting falls within the framework of a series of meetings to activate efforts to confront the Israeli occupation and to reach a solution of the Lebanese crisis on the basis of a national, democratic, and nonsectarian program. Lebanese Justice Minister Nabih Birri said the talks with the Syrian vice president are intended to enhance national action and the Lebanese national front.

Al-Shar' Confers With Soviet Ambassador

JN142051 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
2015 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Damascus — Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' received Soviet Ambassador in Damascus Aleksandr Dzasokhov here this morning. Talks centered on the situation in the region, the international situation, and ways to promote Syrian-Soviet relations in various areas.

Iran's Rafiqdust Makes Statement, Departs

JN141947 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1815 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Damascus — Mohsen Rafiqdust, Iranian minister of the Islamic Revolution Guard Corps, and his delegation left Damascus at 1800 today following a visit of several days. He was seen off at Damascus International Airport by Comrade Ahmad Diyab, head of the national security office, the Iranian ambassador in Damascus, and the embassy staff.

Rafiqdust made a predeparture statement to a SANA correspondent at the airport, saying: My meeting with esteemed President Hafiz al-Asad, the great thinker, was excellent and valuable.

He added he conveyed to the president a message from the Iranian leadership and the president asked him to convey his brotherly greetings to Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i. Rafiqdust described his meetings with officials in Syria as excellent and having left a good impression.

Sudan's Al-Banna Makes Statement, Departs

JN121234 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1115 GMT 12 Oct 86

[Text] A Sudanese party and government delegation under Idris al-Banna, deputy chairman of the State Council and member of the Al-Ummah Party Political Bureau, left Damascus this morning following a 4-day visit to the country during which he met with President Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the republic, and a number of officials in the Party, government, the Progressive National Front, Party cadres in the Damascus, Greater Damascus, and Al-Qunyatirah branches. The delegation also held party and political talks with a Syrian delegation under 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Party.

This visit contributed toward boosting the relations of fraternal cooperation between the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the parties of the Progressive National Front in Syria, and the parties and popular organizations in Sudan to an advanced level to serve the pan-Arab objectives and joint struggle of the Arab people in Syria and Sudan and the Arab nation in their struggle for the sake of liberation, unity, progress, and victory over our common enemy.

The fraternal delegation was seen off at Damascus International Airport by Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Party; Comrade Muhammad Jabir Bajbuj, member of the National Command; secretaries general of the Socialist Unionists and Arab Socialists Parties and the Arab Socialist Union; 'Isam al-Na'ib, minister of state for foreign affairs; Comrade Amin abu al-Shamat, deputy secretary of the Ba'th Party Central Command; a number of party cadres in the National Command and the Foreign Ministry; the Sudanese ambassador in Damascus; and the embassy staff. Al-Banna made a statement to a SANA correspondent at the airport in which he said: This visit was considered successful and very useful in accordance with all standards of national action. During this visit, we saw the great and giant achievements realized by Syria under the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party in all fields. The visit contributed toward boosting the fraternal relations between Syria and Sudan and brought closer the viewpoints of the one Arab people to stand united against the common enemy. He added: Our talks and meeting with Brother Leader President Hafiz al-Asad had greatly impressed us and indicated how great the responsiblity is and determination to shoulder it in all circumstances.

Concluding his statement, Al-Banna said: While leaving Syria, I profoundly thank the comrades in the National Command for this invitation and for all their efforts to make this visit and its positive results a success in the service of the Arab People in Syria and Sudan.

Peres-Shamir Meeting Ends Without Agreement

TA141606 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1523 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] We have just heard from Jerusalem that the meeting between the prime minister and Yitzhaq Shamir has ended. We would like 'Oz Frankel, our correspondent there, to update us. 'Oz, has an agreement been reached?

[Frankel] No. No agreement has been reached, and it seems the sides have not managed to bridge the gaps. Upon leaving the meeting Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said only this: No change has occurred. His associates said later that the two had not reached an agreement because, the associates claimed, Peres insists that Yosi Beilin be appointed ambassador to the United States and Shamir opposes this, maintaining that the appointment must be acceptable to both the prime minister and vice prime minister. Shamir's associates maitain that Beilin's appointment is a political appointment that Shamir cannot accept.

With us near the broadcasting van is Labor Party Secretary General Knesset Member 'Uzi Bar'am.

[Frankel] Good evening.

[Bar'am] Good evening.

[Frankel] Have the Likud-Alignment contacts really failed?

[Bar'am] Nothing was achieved at the meeting between Shim'on Peres and the vice prime minister, which leaves matters just where they were before. This means that certain issues remain unresolved, such as the Likud's desire to appoint ministers to new posts, such as one having responsibility for Soviet Jewry or the Jewish issue in general; and the Likud's vetoing of every candidate the prime minister has proposed for ambassador to the United States. The Likud has already vetoed five candidates, but if Likud's argument is that Yosi Beilin is a party man, then why did Shim'on Peres so generously agree to have Binyamin Netanyahu appointed as Israel's UN ambassador without checking into his political affiliations?

[Frankel] Would it be safe to claim that at the moment your chief demand is that Yosi Beilin be appointed ambassador to the United States?

[Bar'am] The third issue is that of Yitzhaq Moda'i. We have raised a very simple proposal, that we approve the Cabinet as early as tomorrow and leave all the issues I just mentioned unresolved for the moment, to be settled later, and that the Cabinet include 23 members.

[Frankel] Did you propose this to the Likud leaders, too?

[Bar'am] I expect that the prime minister raised this proposal before Yitzhaq Shamir. In political jargon, this would sound as follows: We are currently prepared to defer all the contentious issues until after the Cabinet has been formed, and that a 23-member Cabinet, which will win our confidence, be established tomorrow.

[Frankel] What if this proposal meets with a negative reaction? Will this truly lead to a crisis, and is there a chance that contrary to your earlier pledges, the rotation will not take place?

[Bar'am] There are no pledges; there is an agreement, which is binding on both sides. We believe that the Likud is currently trying to get as much as it can on the eve of the rotation, but we will not let this happen.

[Frankel] Yet others would argue that you are the ones who are trying to make gains.

[Bar'am] But you directed your question to me, not to those who voice these views. I am telling you what I believe. Tomorrow our faction in the Knesset is scheduled to meet at 1100; if there is no progress and I see that by Thursday nothing has been achieved; then the Labor Party Center might subsequently hold an emergency meeting on Thursday.

No Date Set for Further Likud-Alignment Contacts

TA141713 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1700 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] No date has been set for the resumption of contacts between the Likud and the Alignment regarding the rotation. Our correspondents report that the prime minister will confer with the Alignment ministers tomorrow morning and will later meet the Alignment Knesset faction. Alignment leaders held a consultation with Mr Peres this evening and reiterated their party's original position, according to which the Labor Party objects to including Yitzhaq Moda'i in the government. Our correspondent Razi Barqay reports that this position has been conveyed to the Likud ministers who expressed their opposition-.The Likud leaders will go to President Herzog tomorrow morning and recommend that he entrust Yitzhaq Shamir with the task of forming government. Deputy Foreign Minister Roni Milo has said that if the Alignment does not joint the delegation they will go on their own.

President Herzog Rejects Narrow Government

TA151146 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1136 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] The Likud faction representatives emerged a few minutes ago from a meeting with President Hayim Herzog. Here are some things they said there: Knesset Member [MK] Hayim Kaufman, Likud faction chairman, told our correspondent Yinon Shenkar that the Alignment now agrees to the establishment of a government made up of 25 ministers. According to him, the dispute now focuses on a series of appointments that the Alignment is demanding. MK Sara Doron said that another meeting is expected today between the prime minister and the vice prime minister, in an attempt to settle the differences. The Likud representatives voiced the opinion that the Alignment will not be able to withstand the pressure, and that Shamir's government will indeed be sworn in within the next few days, perhaps even tomorrow. According to them, the president rejects a narrow government and he will work to implement the rotation within the framework of the national unity government.

Peres Calls for Government With Current Composition

TA141911 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1900 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has called for the immediate establishment of a government in its current composition under the leadership of Yitzhaq Shamir. In a communique he issued tonight, Shim'on Peres says negotiations will be held on the disputed issues immediately after the establishment of the government in a bid to reach agreement and understanding on all the subjects.

Shamir: Labor Party Violating Coalition Agreement

TA151226 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1200 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir says that the Labor Party is holding onto the premiership in contravention of the agreement with the Likud and is turning the Beilin affair into a test of Peres' personal prestige. Our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami reports that Mr Shamir said this to members of the Likud delegation that left for the president's residence to recommend that Mr Yitzhaq Shamir form the next government.

Mr Shamir added that in going to the president the Likud has fulfilled its part of the agreement. Each day which passes without the Labor Party transferring the premiership to the Likud is a violation of the coalition agreement. Mr Shamir added there is no room now for any negotiations or conditions. The negotiations took place in detail 25 months ago, he said.

Alignment Ministers Say Crisis 'Worsening'

TA151127 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1100 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Excerpts] The Alignment faction has suggested that the Likud present Yitzhaq Shamir's new government today in its current form. In exchange, the Alignment suggests that negotiations be conducted on the disputed issues and that the president be approached only afterward with the proposal that he entrust Shamir with forming the government. Senior Alignment ministers have leveled sharp criticism at Yitzhaq Shamir who, because of his intransigence in all the subjects, is causing a prolonged crisis whose end is unclear. The ministers told our political correspondent that the crisis is worsening. [passage omitted] Following the Alignment faction meeting at the Prime Minister's Office, Rafi Edri reported on the decision to the Likud faction chairperson, Sara Doron.

Midday Press on Failure of Reykjavik Summit

TA140926 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0900 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Review of midday press editorials]

[Text] The three newspapers comment on the Reykjavik summit. *Yedi'ot Aharonot* says that the failure of the talks will be felt the world over, primarily in the United States and the Soviet Union but also in Europe, the site of the disputed missiles. As for the Jewish side of the failure, the fact that no agreement was reached in Iceland lessens the chances of easing the plight of Soviet Jewry. It is also possible that tension in our region will mount. *Hadashot* also says that the failure of summit is bad for the Jews. *Ma'ariv* says that Reagan and Gorbachev are now obliged to adopt the thinking of their governments to bridge the gap and reach an agreement that will free the world from the nuclear nightmare.

Detainee Identified as Senior Fatah Commander

TA140748 Tel Aviv HATZOFE in Hebrew
14 Oct 86 p 2

[Text] Following the submission of a charge sheet against Mahmud Muhammad Darwish, one of the commanders of Force 17, the Lod military court will today debate a request by the military attorney's office to remand the accused until the end of the legal proceedings against him.

Darwish, who is known as "Abu Nur," is aged 41. He is one of the senior Fatah commanders and was captured about 18 months ago on the high seas by the Israeli Navy. Last week the charge sheet was submitted against him. The fact of his arrest had been kept secret up to now.

The charge sheet submitted by Prosecutor Captain Gil Gershoni states that, among other things, Abu Nur was recruited into Fatah in 1963 and his first post was that of an ambulance driver. After 2 years he underwent a course in Lebanon and until 1976 he performed guard duties within the organization.

In 1978, the charge sheet states, the man was given the rank of lieutenant and was placed at the head of a division assigned to guard 'Arafat. In 1981 he was promoted from lieutenant to captain and was appointed commander of Force 17 in Beirut, from where he was transferred along with the Fatah members to Tunisia a year later.

At the end of 1983 Mahmud Darwish was asked by the director of 'Arafat's office to leave Tunisia and go to Lebanon to study the situation of the terrorist camps there. On his way there his boat was captured by the Navy on the high seas.

Navy Reveals Electronic Antitorpedo System

TA150841 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew
15 Oct 86 p 6

[Text] The Navy has revealed a new underwater electronic warfare system aimed to protect vessels from being hit by torpedos. The system is called ATC.1 and is manufactered by REFA'EL, the Armament Development Authority. It transmits deceptive signals underwater that confuse the torpedo, causing it to veer off in the wrong direction.

LIBYA

JANA: Paper Views U.S. Presence in Mediterranean
LD150424 Tripoli JANA in English 1628 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Tripoli, Safar 10, al-Tomor 14, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — *The Green March* paper, the organ of the Revolutionary Committees out yesterday questioned whether the Mediterranean sea countries are thinking of making an end to U.S. presence especially after the world in its entirety has witnessed U.S. terrorism and its continuous action in creating tension the world over.

In its commentary entitled "A Sea in a Blaze" the paper has stressed that whatever is the justification in accepting the terrorist military presence on the soils of the Mediterranean sea countries and under any name they assume, the military presence of any country outside this region is but terrorism practiced against these very countries before their peoples.

The paper points out that policy pursued by the colonialist circles aims at subjugating these governments before subjugating their peoples. This policy cannot be accepted by peace-loving peoples of these regimes which has been set ablaze. The sowing of the seeds of strifes and prejudice among the peoples of this region from time to time are a testimony to the fact that these circles target the freedom of the region and work for practicing hegemony on it.

The paper stresses that all of the countries in this region are targeted and that the forces of evil work continuously to set it on fire, so much so that when one group is liquidated another one will be liquidated later on and so forth until all the peoples of this region are to be replaced by Zionist and American settlers which America has become too small for them and also because they start having nostalgia to the birth place of the forefathers — Europe.

Palestine is but the point of the beginning for this invasion, for the Zionists are invading the Arab region south of the Mediterranean sea to colonize it with their settlers and USA is invading the northern region of the Mediterranean making it possible for the jobless Americans to settle in it.

The paper also asks about the cause behind U.S. endeavour to reinforce its presence in the Mediterranean Sea in particular, stressing that here the scheme of U.S. Administration has been disclosed. So is the agreement concluded between itself and the Zionists. The peoples of the Mediterranean Sea countries should come to know their interests and avoid present differences because throughout history they have been living on good terms and the differences have only been brought about thanks to U.S. machinations.

The paper stresses that neither USA with its fleets and bases in the Mediterranean Sea region nor its foundling 'Israel' are able to turn away the peoples of this region and their revolutionaries from continuous work for peace in this region... The just peace to be enjoyed by all the peoples here lighting up the road of life, not of death as America and its puppets are boasting of.

JANA: U.S. To Confront USSR in Mediterranean
LD150428 Tripoli JANA in English 1648 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Tripoli, safar 10, Al-Tomor 14, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The CIA has received of late 3 reports from its intelligence organs. They have participated in formulating a complementary plan to encounter the Soviet Union in the Mediterranean Sea basin and Eastern Europe.

The Lebanese periodical, *Al-Anwar*, in a report it has published recently says that the above plan aims at encircling the Soviet Union as a prelude to strike at specific targets inside it.

These reports have placed emphasis on the importance and necessity of launching an aggression against Libya in a bid to occupy it forcibly to carry out the plan and force the Soviets to retreat and get contained.

The reports acknowledge that the aggression against Libyan will ensue results surpassing many times the Vietnamese war, apart from the violent repurcussions which will be far beyond the Middle East.

The reports have stressed that this aggression will enable the Americans to control the resources in the Libyan Arab soil and to announce officially the involvements of USA in regional expansionist activities through offensive warfare.

The periodical says that this plan discloses the objectives behind U.S. continuing concentration on Libya of late. This is of course goes far beyond the lie regarding sponsoring terrorism the invalidity of which has been confirmed.

The reports add that Libya is the pass-word for attacking and besieging Moscow in addition to the fact that this aggression will serve as message to the Soviets to say that the Mediterranean Sea is an international game.

It also says that it is not permissible for a small state on the coast of this sea such as Libya to possess long-range missiles capable of threatening Europe.

A former diplomat in London has noted that this plan points out that USA believes that it has become prepared to implement the motto 'Americanization of the world' raised by U.S. Administration a century ago.

He adds that the taking of office by Reagan heralds the catastrophe that threatens mankind with annihilation destroying all civilization.

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Sudanese Officials
LD142010 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1800 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Tripoli, 14 Oct (JANA) — The brother leader of the revolution today received Bakri Ahmad Adil, member of the Political Bureau of the Ummah party and minister of education in Sudan; Ahmad 'Uthman, member of the Political Bureau of the Democratic Unionist Party and member of the Sudanese

Constituent Assembly; and Ahmad S'ad, member of the Political Bureau of the Sudanese Democratic Unionist Party.

Syrian Official Arrives for Pan-Arab Meetings

LD150905 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0825 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Tripoli, 15 Oct (JANA) — Brother Tawfiq Salihah, member of the Regional Command of the Syrian Arab Republic, arrived in Tripoli yesterday evening.

In a statement to JANA, he said he has come to attend the meetings of the General Secretariat of the pan-Arab command of the Arab Revolutionary Forces, headed by Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the Great 1 September Revolution.

He added that the meetings of the revolutionary and pan-Arab commands in the Arab homeland were working on drawing up a strategy to face up to the imperialist-Zionist-reactionary offensive againstthe Arab nation, headed by the Palestinian cause, in addition to confronting the parties of Stable David, headed by the regime of Husni Mubarak and the fascist regime of Saddam Husayn of Iraq. [passage omitted]

Italian Foreign Ministry Delegation Departs

LD150607 Tripoli JANA in English 1605 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Tripoli, 14 Oct (JANA) — The delegation of the Italian Foreign Ministry's Department for Economic Relations left Tripoli this afternoon following a visit to the Great Jamahiriyah. The Italian delegation had held, during this visit, various meetings dealing with ways to consolidate and bolster the volume of economic cooperation between the Great Jamahiriyah and Italy.

Congresses Reaffirm Support for Al-Qadhdhafi

LD150225 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0015 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] The masses of the Basic People's Congresses in the various regions of the Great Jamahiriyah have decided to immediately join to make an effective contribution to the installation of fortifications and the planting of strategic mines along the Libyan Arab coast in order to transform it into an armed bastion and a hell to burn those who attempt to harm the freedom and security of the Libyan Arab people. The masses were unanimous in their immediate response to the call by the brother leader of the revolution to all Libyans to fortify the coast, to build fortifications, and to plant strategic mines to repulse and destroy any possible aggression against the Libyan Arab soil.

The masses agreed, through the meetings of their second regular sessions this year, to draw up the agenda for their third session and to reaffirm their complete adherence to the implementation of the strategic mobilization program for the fortification and mining of the Libyan Arab coast, transforming it into an advanced combat line ready at any moment to check and repulse all attempts to commit aggression against Libya. Through serious and conscious discussions the masses announced their insistence and certain determination to continue shouldering their responsibility, their faith in the pioneering thoughts of the Great 1 September Revolution, and their constant readiness to transform themselves into suicide squads, every building into an armed fortress, and every city into a barracks to confirm and consolidate the freedom of the Libyan Arab citizen on his soil.

The masses confirmed, while determining their fate with all awareness and [words indistinct] into suicide squads against the strongholds of reaction and imperialism, the enemies of freedom, and the enemies of the people. The masses also reaffirmed their eternal undertaking to work toward increased production in a move to achieve self-sufficiency in all agricultural and industrial products and to adopt the method of self-reliance in assertion of their freedom in line with the principle that there can be no freedom for a people who get their food from outside their country.

Committee Issues Agricultural Statistics

LD140450 Tripoli JANA in English 1743 GMT 13 Oct 86

["Great Jamahiriyah's Giant Accomplishments in Agriculture" — JANA headline]

[Text] Tripoli, Safar 9, Al-Tomor 13, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The report from the Secretariat of the General People's Committee for Planning confirmed that Great Jamahiriyah, thanks to the Great al-Fatih Revolution, had accomplished in the past 17 years huge achievements in the sector of agriculture and reclamation and the development of the mineral resources to arrive to attaining self-sufficiency in the agricultural and livestock production.

The report said that the agricultural sector has a vital and active role in changing the national economy structure for the benefit of the producing sectors, to establish the highest possible level of self-sufficiency and satisfying the needs of the industrial sector from the requirements of the production of industrial commodities' production apart from producing bigger job opportunities to a large number of peasants so that this sector becomes capable of the role it carries out. About 4,456.7 million dinars had been allocated in the past 17 years — 1970-1986, of which 4,037.3 million dinars were spent at an annual average of 237.5 million dinars at a monthly rate of 19.8 million dinars. This development spending has enabled the many achievements in this sector, to be accomplished.

During the period 1970-1986, about 1,291,852 hectares of land had been reclaimed at a rate of 43 per cent of the total target programme of 3,021,354 hectares by reclaiming around 176,000 hectares a year in average.

It is expected that wheat production will rise from the 1970 level of 27,000 tons to 221,000 tons in 1986 i.e. at a huge increase of around 194,000 tons. It is also expected that barley production will rise from 52,800 tons to 127,000 tons at an increase of 74,200 tons for the same period. Thus the share of the individual from the wheat production will rise from 13.5 kilogrammes in 1970 to about 58.7 kilogrammes in 1986.

As for vegetable production, it is expected to rise from 205,200 tons in 1970 to about 770,000 tons in 1986 and subsequently the individual's share from vegetables will increase from 102.3 kilogrammes to 204.6 kilogrammes for the same period at an average of 361 gramme per day . This average is considered very high by international standards.

Also expected is an increase in fruit production from 90,300 tons in 1970 to about 303,500 tons so that individual's share from fruit rises from 45 kilogrammes in 1970 to around 80.4 kilogrammes in 1986. Olives production will be increased from 69,200 tons in 1970 to about 161,500 tons in 1986 i.e. an increase of around 93,300 tons in the period from 1970-86.

As for livestock we will point out the agricultural statistics of 1984 which shows that there are 4.8 million sheep and goats, 90,000 cattles, 83,000 camels, 6.8 poultry and 27,000 bee hives.

The existence of such livestock led to the increase in domestic meat production from 43,300 tons in 1970 to around 105,000 tons expected to be produced in 1986 so that the individual's average share from meats will be from 21.1 kilogrammes to 27.9 kilogrammes for the same above period.

1970 dairy product was about 52,400 tons which is expected to increase to around 163,500 tons in 1986 and individual's share of milk will be increased from 26.1 kilogrammes to 43.4 kilogrammes for the same period. Egg production has risen from 45.5 million eggs in 1970 to 600 million eggs in 1986 and consequently individual's share has risen from 23 eggs in 1970 to about153 eggs in 1986.

In the field of wells-digging, in the 17 years from 1970 to 1986 3,031 wells were dug at a rate of 253 wells a year, 28 million productive trees had been planted at a rate of 1.7 million trees a year, around 308 million forestry wind shielding and grazing trees at a rate of 12.2 million tree per annum. Adding to that 32 silos and 80 grain storage depos were built, 14,853 farms had been distributed on farmers, 6,250 kilometer of agricultural roads were paved, 7,493 tractors were distributed to farmers with 11,491 ploughs, 6,227 tons, 1,850 seed sowers and 11,804 houses.

The report of the General People's Committee for Planning pointed out that this period has witnessed the launching of the great man-made river's project which aims at carrying 1,500 million cubic meters of water annually, i.e. at a rate of 4.1 million cubic meters of water a day from the fields of south and south west of Kufrah, the wells of Tazerbou and Al-Sarir. The first stage of the project aims at transfering about 2 million cubic meters of water daily — at an average of 730 million cubic meters of water annually from the wells to Tazerbou and Al-Sarir to the area between Banghazi and Surt cities to be used in the cultivation of about 80,000 hectares apart from using it for industrial needs and other human needs.

MAURITANIA

Maritime Transport, Roads Discussed With Mali

AB102206 Paris AFP in French 1556 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Nouakchott, 10 Oct (AFP) — The possibility for Mali to utilize the new Nouakchott deep-sea water port built by China was at the center of the talks just held between Mauritanian and Malian experts in Nouakchott, it was learned Friday from reliable sources.

The Mauritania-Mali Commission on Public Works and Transport, which concluded its deliberations on Thursday, notably marked out the area set aside for use by Malian maritime transport traffic within the Nouakchott sea port and completed studies on the construction of three roads that should link the border regions of Mali and Mauritania.

In conclusion, the experts made a final review of the draft agreements on maritime transport and transit and on roads to be submitted to the next Mauritania-Mali joint commission session.

Calm Returns to Nouakchott After Disturbances

AB141056 Paris AFP in French 2051 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Nouakchott, 13 Oct (AFP) — The situation is calm in Nouakchott and Nouadhibou (northwest of the country) 48 hours after the acts of violence in those two towns against public and private targets that resulted in widespread destruction of property.

In the capital, Nouakchott, as in the other regions of the country, people are going normally about their daily tasks. An official source says that these people "do not feel concerned at all by the acts of stray elements whose objectives are contrary to our customs and those of the peoples in the region."

Various acts of violence, which were revealed for the first time on Sunday by the director general of the Mauritanian National Security Agency, Captain Ely Ould Mohamed Vall, were recently perpetrated in Mauritania. Among these acts of violence mentioned are the burning down of a factory Friday evening in Nouadhibou (the economic capital of the country), the ransacking of a gas station and a pharmacy in Nouakchott over the past 2 weeks, and the burning of three cars. [passage omitted]

In any case, even though these acts of violence are the sign of a "degree of escalation" which the authorities said they had been expecting, they, nevertheless, now seem to have the situation in the country under complete control. An official source has indicated that the organization that was responsible for the disturbances of these past days in the country has been "completly neutralized."

Furthermore, a spokesman of the Ministry of Information categorically denied recent news reports that women and children were killed in the fires and strongly asserted that the "recent events did not claim a single life."

MOROCCO

Tunisian Foreign Minister Concludes Visit

LD140956 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] As reported earlier in this bulletin, Tunisian Foreign Minister Hedi Mabrouk left Rabat this afternoon, concluding his visit to our country. He made the following statement at Rabat Airport on the importance of the visit:

[Begin Mabrouk recording] I have had two meetings with His Majesty King Hassan II. I seized the opportunity to express President Bouguiba's true love, affection, and appreciation for his majesty coupled with sentiments of gratitude for the interest and support for Tunisia demonstrated under all circumstances by the Moroccan Kingdom and especially His Majesty. I expressed to His Majesty my personal thanks for the kindness of His Majesty, the prime minister, and my friend and brother the foreign minister with whom my friendship dates back a long time. [words indistinct]

We believe this visit will be one of the factors contributing to the consolidation of all aspects of cooperation. We note among other things the positive signs and results and strength of the current cooperation. We believe that this visit not only has bolstered existing sincere fraternal relations between the two countries, but it also was an opportunity for serving the interests of the great Arab Maghreb.

I return to Tunis to report to His Excellency President Bourguiba on the visit and to convey to him an oral message that I have the honor of carrying from His Majesty King Hassan II to his brother Habib Bourguiba. [end recording]

Briefs

New Ambassador to United States — Rabat, Oct 14 (MAP) - King Hassan II of Morocco Monday appointed Mohamed Bargache new ambassador of Morocco to the United States, in replacement of Maati Jorio. Addressing the newly appointed ambassador, the monarch underlined the special long-standing relations between Morocco and the United States. Before his nomination, Bargache was general manager of the National Investment Company. He had also served in the public and private sectors and was minister of agriculture and agrarian reform from 1968 to 1969. [Text]/*Rabat MAP in English 141156 LD*/

SUDAN

Reportage on Visit by PRC Delegation

Officials Hold Talks

JN121110 Khartoum SUNA in English 1015 GMT 12 Oct 86

[Text] Khartoum, Oct 12 (SUNA) — Talks between Sudanese and Chinese officials opened here at Foreign Ministry Saturday. A reliable source at the Sudanese side said talks covered political relations between the two countries as well as regional and intrernational issues.

The source said the two sides shared identical viewpoints towards the issues discussed.

Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister Qi Huaiyuan presided over his country's side while Health Minister Husayn Abu Salih chaired the Sudanese side.

It is to be recalled that the Chinese delegation has arrived here yesterday headed by Deputy Foreign Minister Qi Huaiyuan on a 2-day official visit to the country

Al-Mirghani Receives Delegation

JN121621 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1445 GMT 12 Oct 86

[Text] Khartoum, 12 Oct (SUNA) — State Council Chairman Ahmad 'Ali al-Mirghani received the PRC delegation led by Deputy Foreign Minister Qi Huaiyuan at the Presidential Palace today. In a statement to the press following the meeting, Qi Huaiyuan said that he conveyed the PRC president's greetings and the PRC leadership's thanks and appreciation to Al-Mirghani and the Sudanese leadership for their interest in promoting relations between the two countries. He added that he affirmed to Al-Mirghani the PRC Government's pride in the traditional friendship between the two countries and its desire to strengthen them in the interest of the two countries. He said Al-Mirghani asked him to convey his greetings to the PRC president and expressed hope that the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries will continue and develop.

Memorandums Exchanged

JN121802 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1724 GMT 12 Oct 86

[Text] Khartoum, 12 Oct (SUNA) — Three memorandums of understanding concerning the establishment of a hospital in new Omudrman here, the financing of the Sinjah Bridge project, and the promotion of the Omdurman vocational center were exchanged between the Sudanese and PRC Governments here today.

The memorandums were signed for the Sudanese Government by Minister of Energy and Mining Adam Madibu and for the PRC Government by Deputy Foreign Minister Qi Huaiyuan, who is on a 2-day official visit to the country.

Al-Mahdi on U.S. Talks, Garang, Egypt Ties

PM141519 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 9 Oct 86 p 3

[Interview with Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi by Mahammad Sadiq in Washington; date not given]

[Text] [Sadiq] At the conclusion of your visit to Saudi Arabia last week you announced that Sudan has a new plan to end the Iraq-Iran war. You also said that this plan has positive chances and that to this end you will visit Tehran and Baghdad at the end of this month. The question is: In view of the failure of the plans, projects, and efforts made to end this war since it erupted, can you explain to those who sincerely wonder when this war will end and what made you say that there are chances for success? Do you have new positive facts and can you explain the features of this plan?

[Al-Mahdi] The fact is that what I said is that there is a general conviction, and I believe among all the parties concerned, that this war must end, meaning that nobody says that it must continue. The main disagreement is, in my opinion, on how to end this war. In my opinion, there are avenues which must be probed and which have not been probed so far. These include the need for the Muslim ulemas to play a role in assessing the situation and in making a decision on it.

Second, all the Islamic popular forces must participate and play a role in assessing this war to determine a position toward it. Third, there is a need to answer some basic questions: How did the war start, who is the aggressor, what is the punishment for this aggressor, what is the victim's compensation, and what are the means to discuss the disputed issues so as to settle them peacefully?

Our thinking encompasses all these issues: The ulemas' role, the popular movements' role, and the answers to these questions. I believe if we do all this, we will have approached matters from an angle not probed previously. We hope to receive a better response than the past ones.

[Sadiq] Is this a purely Sudanese plan, or are there other Arab, Islamic, and international parties that will contribute with you to make the plan successful?

[Al-Mahdi] Ultimately it is a purely Sudanese plan. But it is our assessment that various other parties must also participate in it.

[Sadiq] Will ending the Iraq-Iran war help or contribute positively in one way or another to solving the war problem in southern Sudan? Is there a connection between the two?

[Al-Mahdi] Not at all. There is no relationship, comparison, or connection. As it has national problems, Sudan also has problems connected with its Islamic, Arab, and African presence, and it must move actively in all the spheres in which it is present. There is no place for the belief that what must be done in one sphere has to come at the expense of another sphere.

[Sadiq] The legacy left behind by Numayri in the wake of the popular uprising is a legacy heavy with problems that you are tackling. How do you view the solutions to this legacy?

[Al-Mahdi] The main problem left behind by Numayri is the problem of a sabotaged Sudanese economy. Numayri sabotaged the Sudanese economy and left it in ruins. The second problem is the problem of the rebels in southern Sudan. The third problem is the problem of the laws and the legal chaos he left behind. This problem concerns not only the laws that distorted Islam but also the laws that set up institutions, agencies, and systems for all aspects of life. All these are leftovers from Numayri's regime. Fourth, there is the problem of subservience in Sudan's foreign policy. We have begun to tackle each of these problems with an effective means so as to eliminate their damaging consequences to our country.

[Sadiq] Regarding the economic problem, you are aware of the size of the debts with which Numayri burdened the Sudanese economy and of the IMF, World Bank, and U.S. connections with this problem. What are the most important topics you have discussed with the U.S. officials you have met? Was the economic problem discussed with them? What was the outcome of your talks? Have you discussed other problems with them?

[Al-Mahdi] Basically, the visit and the meetings held during the visit have focused on the need to develop the good friendly relations between Sudan and the United States. These relations have fluctuated in the past. Since assuming power we have defined a clear line of nonalignment and the need to deal with all regional and international parties.

I believe the United States has now expressed its welcome of the new Sudanese regime as a democratic regime founded on securing human rights and basic liberties and has agreed to deal with Sudan at the level of the best relations.

As for the economic relations issue, it involves Sudan's relations with the United States, the IMF, and the World Bank. All these relations have been a topic of discussion in the past few days.

I believe that the discussion has been positive and that all the business links and bridges that had been frozen or suspended for a period of time will be reopened on the basis of respecting the freedom of Sudanese decisionmaking and respecting the Sudanese economic reform plan that the government has approved for the Sudanese economy's future.

[Sadiq] Have you obtained U.S. economic aid, especially since the U.S. Administration reduced this aid last year? Have you agreed on solutions to this problem or to other problems you have discussed?

[Al-Mahdi] I say that all relations between the two countries have been resumed and are to be developed.

[Sadiq] What are the issues you discussed in your meeting with U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger?

[Al-Mahdi] It has been agreed to resume all the relations previsouly existing between Sudan and the United States.

[Sadiq] Why didn't you meet with President Reagan during this visit?

[Al-Mahdi] Originally I came to the United States to attend the UN General Assembly session. But it was deemed on the occasion that I should, of course, meet with officials of the U.S. Administration. The appointments were set, keeping in mind that President Reagan had commitments connected with the elections. I do not attach muchimportance to this issue because I believe that the officials I have met represent the U.S. Administration.

[Sadiq] What about the efforts you are making to solve the southern problem and what have you advised?

[Al-Mahdi] We have made more than one possible endeavor to end the war in the south peacefully by defining the disputed issues and contacting the rebel circles. Having assessed the situation in its entirety, it is our opinion that if the issue were left to the Sudanese without intervention by other circles, it would be possible to achieve results with great speed because, as far as Sudan is concerned, there is nothing to prevent frank and clear discussion of any problem.

Numerous African countries are in situations similar to ours in terms of the presence of problems emanating fundamentally from the lack of elements uniting an area's population. This kind of problem exists in Africa more extensively than it exists in Sudan. But Sudan is the only African country that faces such problems, acknowledges them, and seeks to settle them decisively by peaceful means. For these reasons and from our assessment of the rebel leaders' positions, we believe that it will not be difficult to find a solution to the problem when the other side becomes free in its will.

But we now believe that the other side, after having really tested its circumstances, does not have a free will of its own and that it will respond only to the extent that the foreign circles manipulating it permit it to respond. In our opinion, this is a problem. It is a problem that is relatively even more difficult than dealing with the foreign circles behind them. We support and advocate the idea of good-neighbor relations or of coexistence. If the circles exploiting the rebel leaders use them for such an objective as forcing Sudan to take certain steps that lead to good-neighbor relations or to peaceful coexistence, then this can be achieved.

But if the circles exploiting them use them for such purposes as dividing Sudan or creating small mini-states in southern Sudan, then this truly constitutes aggression against Sudan and will be treated accordingly.

[Sadiq] The talk about the southern problem leads us on to talk about Garang and the demands he is making, such as his demand that no elections be held before Sudan's problems are discussed and his demand that the September laws be abolished so that it may be possible to begin discussing the southern problem. But in the wake of your experience with him, your test of his goodwill, and the downing of the civilian plane, you declared that if a peaceful solution is impossible then you will solve the problem militarily. Have your disagreements with Garang reached the point of no return?

[Mahdi] Militarily! This is going on and it is our duty to continue to repel any aggression or rebellion. This needs no affirmation. We carry on militarily. We wanted to end this problem peacefully. But confronting the rebellion and the aggression with force has not stopped at any time. As for the points you have mentioned, namely his demand that no elections be held and his other demands, I say that holding the elections was inevitable because failure to hold them would have meant creating a political void in Sudan. The transitional government's term was for 1 year. It was impossible not to hold the elections unless we wanted to extend the transitional government's term. Garang complained more about the transitional government than he complained about the elections because he considered it a military government. Therefore, there was no alternative to the elections. We said to many of those who called for postponing the elections: There is no objection. But what is the alternative to the elections? It is to extend the transitional military council's term. Is this what you want? They said no. So what is the alternative? The alternative is to crawl to the authorities on our hands.

I mean that postponing the elections would have been meaningless. There was a transitional military-civilian government whose 1-year term had to end with elections. Those demanding postponement of the elections were demanding the extension of the transitional government's term even though they were strongly complaining because they believed that it contained a military element and even though they were faulting it for other things. Therefore, the demand to postpone or abolish the elections was meaningless.

As for the issue of the September laws and others, yes there was agreement that the September laws should be abolished. The disagreement was on what is to replace them. They said that we should restore the previous laws and we say that the previous laws are no longer useful and that we must promulgate new laws, and this is what we are doing.

Therefore, I say that there are no basic disagreements. We could agree on this issue and others if the [rebel] movement were free. Thus, the problem is not one of disagreement with the movement. The disagreements develop when the movement is the instrument of foreign circles. This is what we have discovered. There are no convincing objective reasons to prevent agreement on a peaceful solution among the Sudanese parties concerned. The problem is in the presence of a non-Sudanese element which uses the movement for other purposes and objectives. This is the problem.

[Sadiq] Have you achieved anything to help solve the problem with the foreign circles controlling the movement?

[Al-Mahdi] There is no way this movement will reach a serious peaceful solution unless one of three things happens: First, if the foreign circles using the movement permit it to enter into an agreement; second, if the movement can liberate itself from the circles that support and use it; and third, if a development occurs within the movement to make it risk disagreement with Ethiopia to agree with Sudan despite this disagreement.

[Sadiq] Has the mediation that Al-Qadhdhafi told you he will make with Ethiopia produced anything?

[Al-Mahdi] Al-Qadhdhafi went to Ethiopia and discussed this issue. Mengistu told him that he will consult with his colleagues and answer him. We have not yet heard what the answer is.

[Sadiq] Regarding the foreign circles that support and back Garang's movement, what is your response to the reports that say that the United States indirectly supports or uses Garang's movement to serve its purposes?

[Al-Mahdi] I don't think so because Garang is, as I have already said, in the pocket of circles that are in disagreement with the United States. He is in these circles' pocket and does not have freedom of movement.

[Sadiq] Are the dangers of the establishment of a mini-state in the south serious and real?

[Al-Mahdi] I don't think so. But this does not prevent the rash ones from trying. Moreover, the south is not, to start with, a united national entity. The prerequisites of a mini-state do not exist, not theoretically, not nationally, and not in any other way. Many of the southerners do not wish to secede.

[Sadiq] What is your response to Garang's allegations that he controls 90 percent of the south?

[Al-Mahdi] He is a liar, a liar. All their communiques are false. They say that they are threatening Juba and Malakal and they urge the people to leave. They say that they have closed the airspace and they say a lot more. All this is false. Yesterday, Garang returned from I-T-M [as published], from southern Sudan, from Juba and broadcast his communique. It is not true that they control anything or pose a threat to any position in southern Sudan.

There is a single small town called Yirol that they occupied 8 months ago because the Sudanese forces had withdrawn from it for reasons appreciated by the Sudanese Forces [Command]. But there is no danger from the movement to any position in the south. It is our opinion that if it were not for the availability of a foreign refuge where the movement takes a breather and prepares to carry out sabotage acts, it would not be able to survive.

As for aid, the aid to the inhabitants of the south continues. They say that we have stopped but this is not true.

[Sadiq] Since assuming responsibility you have made several visits to restore balance to Sudan's foreign policy and relations and to entrench the nonalignment line you have adopted. These include your visit to Moscow, your current visit to Washington, and others. Have you achieved the objectives behind your visits?

[Al-Mahdi] Basically, we wish to establish cooperative relations and joint interests with the entire world. These visits and contacts are intended to achieve this. We believe that Sudan's geographic and political conditions dictate that its relations with the entire world and with its neighbors be open. This is exactly what we are doing. We ask all the parties concerned not to ask us for the kind of foolish policy embraced by Numayri and founded on building relations with one party at the expense of another. This is rejected and is not compatible with Sudan's interest, its role, or its political geography. All these contacts and all these relations are, as you will see, intended to open bridges and to develop advanced means for joint relations and interests.

[Sadiq] But what is you opinion of the displeasure and reservations evoked among the U.S. officials by Al-Qadhdhafi's visit and his offer of unity with Sudan — an offer which reminded them of Libyan-Moroccan unity?

[Al-Mahdi] Let whoever wishes to have reservations do so and whoever wishes to be displeased be so. We establish our relations with everybody according to Sudan's interests.

[Sadiq] What is your position on the unity plan offered you by Al-Qadhdhafi?

[Al-Mahdi] We stated our opinion on this and declared it at the time Al-Qadhdhafi spoke of the issue. What we say again is that we believe in Arab unity as a strategic objective and believe that it is an important strategic objective. But establishing immediate unity with any party whatsoever is not in the picture.

[Sadiq] As long as you are opening bridges with all countries of the world on the bases and means of advanced relations, why have you not visited Egypt even though you have visited several other countries?

[Al-Mahdi] Visiting Egypt is in the picture. The visits that have taken place have been dictated by urgent circumstances. However, numerous Sudanese officials have visited Egypt. I don't mean myself. But a number of Sudanese officials have visited Egypt.

[Sadiq] But your visit has its significance and role?

[Al-Mahdi] Why? Does this mean that the Sudanese officials do not represent the Sudanese Government?

[Sadiq] Yes, they do represent it and their visits have their importance and role. But are there problems that prevent you from visiting Egypt personally? What is the obstacle? Is it the tense relations between the two countries?

[Al-Mahdi] Yes, there are problems. There are problems in Sudanese-Egyptian relations, including the presence of Numayri in Egypt. Numayri is a fugitive from Sudanese justice. He is a criminal, not a political refugee. He is a criminal. There are trade problems also. But these problems have not caused the absence of relations and, as I have already said, of visits between Sudanese and Egyptian officials.

[Sadiq] Regarding Numayri's extradition, which you view as a vital issue and a popular demand, what point have your efforts with Egyptian officials reached?

[Al-Mahdi] They have reached a dead end. But this does not prevent the Sudanese efforts from continuing to demand Numayri's extradition as a criminal against the Sudanese people's right who must be brought to account.

[Sadiq] What do you mean by the dead end you have reached?

[Al-Mahdi] I mean that the Egyptian Government has considered itself bound by Numayri's right to political asylum and has referred his case to the judiciary who have said that this is not within their juridiction. This is the dead end. The Egyptian Government has refused to extradite him.

[Sadiq] Considering that the issue of Numayri's extradition is a main problem in Egyptian-Sudanese relations and that this issue has reached a dead end, can it be said that the relations between the two countries have reached a dead end?

[Al-Mahdi] I have told you that this is one problem. There are certain other problems. But this does not mean or it ha not caused the absence of relations. The relations exist despite the presence of these problems.

[Sadiq] What about the Egyptian-Sudanese integration agreement which was concluded by Numayri and to which you have proposed an alternative formula?

[Al-Mahdi] All these relations and agreements were abolished and have come to an end since the transitional period. We have said that there has to be a new formula for Sudanese-Egyptian relations different from the formula inherited from Numayri's administration. This new formula is being discussed by the Sudanese constitutional institutions but it has not yet been discussed with Egyptian officials.

Minister Denies Plan To Form National Government

JN131536 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1503 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Khartoum, 13 Oct (SUNA) — Minister of Presidential Affairs Salah al-Din 'Abd al-Salam has denied reports about a plan to form a national government. He denied there was any such plan to form a national government, adding that the prime minister's meetings with the various party leaders in the country have nothing to do with those meetings that are taking place within the framework of the continuous consultations in the national interest

Interior Minister on 'Refugee Problem'

JN132003 Khartoum SUNA in English 1720 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Khartoum, Oct 13 (SUNA) — Refugee numbers in the Eastern Region has reached one million according to statistics made by the Eastern Region government the minister of interior today said.

Speaking to the Constituent Assembly's parliament in todays session Sayyid Ahmad al-Husayn said that refugee influx to the Eastern Region has decreased from 400 to 500 per day to only 100 refugees due to the rainfalls in Ethiopia and Eritrea.

The minister stated that refugees exisence in the country has contributed in increasing crimes particularly on the Khartoum-Port Sudan highway and led to an escalation in robbery and armed looting pointing out that some bandits groups take part in those crimes.

The refugee problem has no solution in the foreseeable future particularly in thecurrent political situation the minister said adding however that expulsion of refugees contradicts with the international charters and conventions. Efforts were being exerted with the European Economic Community (E.EC) to support the Department of Planning at the refugee commission in implementing some economic projects for the refugees.

TUNISIA

Bourguiba's Doctors Order Rest for 'Slight Chill'

NC142056 Paris AFP in English 2052 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Tunis, Oct 14 (AFP) — Doctors have for the second time in two weeks ordered President Habib Bourguiba to rest for three days due to a "slight chill."

President Bourguiba, 83, was ordered to rest for the same reason from October 3-6, but continued to receive government ministers at his official residence in Carthage during that period.

Bourguiba Receives Outgoing USSR Envoy

LD142241 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Excerpt] President Habib Bourguiba has received Soviet Ambassador to Tunisia Vselovod Kizichenko, who called on the president on the occasion of the completion of his appointment to Tunisia. The ambassador expressed the great admiration the Soviet leader and people hold for President Bourguiba because of his great achievements in building modern Tunisia. He reiterated the political will that prompts the Soviet Government to bolster ties of friendship and cooperation with Tunisia. [passage omitted]

AL-TADAMUN Interviews Foreign Minister

PM131115 London AL-TADAMUN in Arabic 4 Oct 86 pp 12-13

[Interview with Foreign Minister Hedi Mabrouk by Khalil Matar in New York; date not given]

[Text][Matar] In light of the latest developments in Tunisia, how do you define the general frameworks of your country's tendencies? Are you facing the problems one might expect in light of these numerous developments?

[Nabrouk] It is wrong to imagine that Tunsia's policy has taken a new turn in this period. Tunisia's policy is based on President Bourguiba's well-known principles. These principles are founded on Tunisia's attachment to its faith that its present and its future are undoubtedly within the Arab world.

In addition to its attachment to its Arabism, Tunisia also adheres to an open-door policy vis-a-vis the world generally. Therefore, no turn can be recorded in Tunisian policy. But what is policy? It consists of phases, and these phases are based on an ever-developing real situation. It is therefore necessary for a country's policy to take into its consideration the real situation with its developments.

Instead of your continuing to ask your questions, I wish to ask you a question. My question is: What makes you think that Tunisia's policy has taken a new turn?

[Matar] It may not be a turn but developments occurring suddenly. If you will permit me...

[Mabrouk]Go ahead, please, and make it utterly clear and frank.

[Matar] Thank you. President Bourguiba stands up at the Destourian Party congress and declares that Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali is his successor...

[Mabrouk] (interrupting) There is no contradiction. Let me answer you frankly. When his excellency the president said that Mohamed Mzali is his successor, Mzali was prime minister. As you know, the constitution states that the prime minister is the successor. What the president said was realistic. But then the cabinet changed and the period during which Mohamed Mzali was in charge of the constitutional government ended. Therefore, and in enactment of the constitution, Mzali is no longer Bourguiba's successor. There is absolutely no contradiction. The mistake is that by the nature of things one always links the person to the principle. The principle is what I have stated and it is well known.

[Matar] Mzali is abroad now and we hear that he is preparing toorganize opposition...

[Mabrouk] (interrupting) It is regrettable. It is regrettable because it is impossible for a man who, as prime minister, contributed to managing the country's political affairs for nearly 6 years, who was a member of past cabinets, and who played a direct and strong role in establishing Tunisian policy as it is today, to change his ideas and begin to fight the government because the period in which he was an official of the government has come to an end. I do not wish to use wounding words against Mohamed Mzali in this interview because I am pained by and regret what is happening. The mistake made by Mzali is perhaps embodied in his failure to stay in Tunisia. What would have been asked of him if he had abandoned the idea of fleeing Tunisia? What he would have been asked to clarify is his conduct because there are acts in which he engaged, initiatives that he took, and decisions that he made as prime minister that need to be explained. When he tried to depart from Tunisia he was told: When you answer these questions and respond to these dossiers, then you may leave if you wish. Had Mzali provided adequate clarifications on these issues he would have been able to depart like the others who had preceded him in the government, such as Bahi Ladgham and Hedi Nouira. Each of these people took part in the government for more than 10 years and they now live, God be thanked, safely and with nothing to fear.

Mzali may have felt afraid because one of his sons had engaged in a transaction that needed to be investigated. This and, of course, other issues which he has to talk about and explain may have caused him to be scared. Thus, the president's and the current cabinet's wish was to have Mzali clarify these positions that are engulfed in some ambiguity and that need to be explained. Had he stayed in Tunisia and provided the explanation — and I will not speculate on what could have happened because the outcome would have depended on the clarifications offered — it would have been better for him than fleeing and making the statements he has made. It does not befit a man with any degree of patriotism, of appreciation for Bourguiba and the values Bourguiba embodies, and of appreciation for his country, Tunisia, to depart and distort Tunisia's image abroad, regardless of the reasons.

[Matar] May we know a part of what Mzali was required to clarify?

[Mabrouk] There is a dossier containing issues pertaining to Mzali's management of administrative and governmental responsibilities. There are issues pertaining to his conduct as prime minister. What is important is that people imagine that we have reached such a degree of backwardness that when a person becomes a minister he must stay a minister for life and when he becomes prime minister, he must stay prime minister for life. This is backward thinking. When the cabinet is changed in France, England, or elsewhere, people view such a change as something normal. But if a cabinet is replaced in our country or in any Arab or African country, there are interpretations, reasons, coups, and a difficult climate all the time.

Tunisia enjoys full stability thanks to President Bourguiba's presence. Tunisia is a country that has its cadres, agencies, and managers. It does not feel at any time or in any responsible position that there is any confusion or anxiety. The administrative wheels are turning, the government is moving under the supervision of Bourguiba, and the situation is as good as one could wish. There is no call for the existing fears. These fears may be proof of the other countries' love and appreciation for our country. If so, then they please us, of course. But we are surprised that the others are surprised by what concerns us.

This is why I am answering your questions frankly. There is no confusion, no ambiguity, and no anxiety. We have economic problems, as do other countries. Our problems might be bigger by virtue of our modest resources. But we confront these problems with utter resolution and we are confident that we will beat them and that Tunisia will emerge anew as it was and as it will always be — a tunisia eager for fraternity, cooperation, and clarity.

[Matar] Tunisia recently faced problems with some of its neighbors, especially the problems of the Tunisian workers deported from Libya. Are there signs of a solution to these problems?

[Mabrouk] The truth is that there was a serious crisis between us and the Jamahiriyah. What makes us optimistic is that there have been numerous expressions of goodwill on the part of Jamahiriyah officials, especially the officials in charge of this particular sector. As long as the causes damaging our relations with Libya are removed, then it is better to restore normal relations. We in Tunisia are facing economic and social problems to which we give the absolute priority, including the issue of the workers in Libya. It now seems that there is goodwill to solve this problem, and this is welcome.

[Matar] Have the Libyan officials given you positive responses to these new tendencies?

[Mabrouk] There has been an expression of the wish to solve these problems on the basis of understanding.

[Matar] Will there be any meeting in the near future between officials from your two countries?

[Mabrouk] At present no issue has emerged to necessitate our meeting to discuss it, considering that the diplomatic relations between the two countries are severed. But ordinary contacts are taking place in Geneva through the International Labor Office. God willing, matters will develop in the direction of a solution.

[Matar] In other words, when the workers problem is solved there will be no other problems between you?

[Mabrouk] The existing problems include the workers problem and the issue of some commercial firms' frozen funds in Libya. This is what created the problems between us. It is our constant wish to live with respect for the neighbor and with the neighbor's respect for us.

[Matar] Numerous endeavors have been made to solve the Arab Maghreb's problems and to lead it to the phase of unity. Do you believe that these agreements...

[Mabrouk] (interrupting) The most important thing we have is the Arab Maghreb's citizens. When President Bourguiba gave me his instructions on the new responsibilities he has entrusted to me, these instructions were embodied in three points:

1. Cling to solidarity and cooperation and embrace a unified policy with our Arab brothers in all the Arab countries. It is ridiculous for some to say that Tunisia wants to abandon the Arabic language and the Arab tendency.

2. Channel all efforts into achieving successive Tunisian generations' aspirations for the greater Arab Maghreb.

3. Ensure that the Tunisian endeavor constantly seeks communication with those who love peace and work for it, especially in connection with the Palestinian issue.

These are his instructions and this is the policy on which I will focus my efforts as foreign minister.

[Matar] We heard recently of restrictions placed on the Palestinian movements in Tunisia.

[Mabrouk] If we were compelled to answer all the rumors we would spend days refuting this or that rumor. As for this question, Tunisia has demonstrated its attachment to the Palestinian cause, its love for the Palestinian strugglers, and its readiness to support them. Any rumors contradicting this tendency are wrong.

[Matar] In other words, Tunisia will not ask the PLO to move its command headquarters?

[Mabrouk] It is impossible for any Tunisian to think of asking the Palestinians to leave Tunisia. But if the Palestinians have decided, within the framework of what they decide independently or new tendencies, to reorganize their ranks, then they are free to decide on something else. Tunisia will not oppose them and will support their decision because nobody can imagine that the Palestinian cause will succeed unless the Palestinians use the means they possess in the diplomatic and struggle arenas. But we have given no thought to asking them to leave.

[Matar] Mr Minister, what are the general lines that may be projected to strengthen your Arab relations and to contribute to overcoming the situation in which the Arab world lives?

[Mabrouk] My task is to bolster what exists in Bourguiba's policy. It is wrong for any of us to attribute anything to anybody other than Bourguiba because he is the one who has charted our foreign policy and our constant and firm contact with the Arab brothers, including support for all the endeavors and all the initiatives taken by the Arab world.

WESTERN SAHARA

Rebels Claim 17 Moroccans Killed in Hausa

LD102229 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] A statement issued by the Saharan Ministry of Information in the liberated territories said the Saharan People's Liberation Army launched an attack yesterday against the forces of the Moroccan Army stationed at Hausa, which led to the death of 17 Moroccan soldiers and a similar number injured, in addition to the destruction of quantities of Moroccan Army military equipment.

ETHIOPIA

Goshu Addresses UN, Calls for Sanctions

EA111947 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] Ethiopia has said that unless comprehensive global and mandatory sanctions are imposed against racist South Africa the racist regime there would have very few if any compelling reasons to heed the will of the international community. The statement was made by Comrade Goshu Wolde, member of the WPE Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs, in his address to the 41st session of the UN General Assembly in New York. Comrade Goshu reaffirmed that global, comprehensive mandatory sanctions offered the only peaceful means for the elimination of the evil system of apartheid. He said that the support and commitment of the people and government of Ethiopia to the struggling masses of South Africa will continue to grow stronger until freedom for all South Africans and independence for all Namibians, as well as peace and security to the frontline states, become a reality.

On Central America, Comrade Goshu deplored the refusal of the United States to abide by the verdict of the International Court of Justice and reaffirmed Ethiopia's support and solidarity with the heroic people of Nicaragua.

On the situation in the Horn of Africa, he said that only through the strict adherence to the fundamental principles of respect for the unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity of states, the inviolability of their boundaries, and noninterference in their internal affairs can mutual trust and confidence be created and a lasting peace established in the region.

Mengistu Speaks to Military Veterans 11 Oct

EA131312 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1715 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Speech by Mengistu Haile Mariam, secretary general of the WPE Central Committee, chairman of the PMAC and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, in Addis Ababa on 11 October at presentation of insignia to military service veterans — recorded]

[Text] Dear youths of Ethiopia who have participated in national military service, you the hope of Ethiopia who are the recipients of our struggle banner, guests, and comrades: Congratulations on being honorably discharged today on the completion of your mission as the first intake of participants in national military service at this time when the working people are nearing the time when they are to establish the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia [PDRE], which will enable them to consolidate direct power for the first time in their long history. There is nothing more satisfying to the conscience of a citizen than capably discharging the responsibility vested in him by his motherland and people. Accordingly, you, the first intake of participants in the national military service program, should be proud, inasmuch as the satisfaction at seeing you respond to the historic call directed to you and carry out your duties so as to reach this historic stage is felt not only by you but also by your parents, your compatriots who have labored to make it possible for you to achieve this, and by all the working people of Ethiopia. [applause]

As has been repeatedly stated, our country has for generations been plagued by attacks from enemies, because it is located in a strategic position and is rich with as yet unexploited natural resources. If we look back over the past century of our country's history, we realize that there has never been a time when it has had any respite from attacks by expansionists and colonialists from far and near. But although our enemies have repeatedly attacked us in order to realize their expansionist aims, millions of the heroic sons of our beloved motherland have shed their blood and lost their lives to preserve its independence and unity and their rights. Thus they preserved their country's dignity and identity.

It is no coincidence that the people of the world have for generations along the course of history admired the people of Ethiopia for their love of freedom and courage. It is a known fact that prior to the limited efforts made to introduce modern military skills and to establish a permanent army toward the end of the 19th century and of the beginning of the 20th century, it was the people themselves who maintained vigilance against internal traitors and external aggressors. It is important to note that the peasant forces who downed their tools of production whenever the country faced tribulations and repulsed their enemies, using their own arms and supplies, did not have the necessary arms and training, but relied on nothing but their own courage. It is with great respect and pride that we shall forever commemorate the consecutive generations who put their country and following generations before themselves and who valiantly faced up to all their difficulties, thus leaving us with a history of which we can be proud. [applause]

After thousands of years of history, this generation and the youth in particular are charged with the unprecedentedly grave responsibility of ensuring that our people, who have struggled over the generations, arrive at their goal of development and prosperity along the path which has been charted for them. In this respect, we are making a complex journey toward constructing a new social system, which requires major sacrifices. In the course of the revolutionary process so far, the yoke of backwardness previously carried by our country has been eradicated and we have also succeeded in opening a new historic chapter in the consolidation of equality and prosperity. This new chapter will record the exemplary and nobel sacrifices made by our revolutionary forces, who derive from the broad masses, as vanguards in the struggle for this country's integrity, dignity, and social development based on justice and equality, which will be the pride of future generations.

The concerted struggle of our working people and our revolutionary forces has consolidated our revolution's repeated victories. It is our historic duty to promote the development program we have formulated and to raise the living standard of the working people, while at the same time to enhance our ability to overcome saboteurs and obstacles to development, but there has been no single period during which we have been able to relax in the task of preserving our country's integrity and the well-being of our revolution. The security of a country and its progress on the path of common prosperity is only possible when a society exists which is patriotic, loves its compatriots, which is skilled, able to defend itself, and which is generally self-confident in all spheres. The national military program is one of the means of organizing society in this way and to assure development. We accordingly issued the national military service decree and the regional people's army formation decree 3 years ago, thus laying a foundation for the strengthening of our defense forces through mass participation. The national military program, which produces revolutionary youth burning with love for the country and for their compatriots, who are disciplined and professionally skilled, will make a major contribution in the complex task of construction embarked upon by the working people, who are simultaneously safeguarding their country and the revolution.

You participants who are being honorably discharged today after having successfully accomplished the initial mission as the openers of the chapter of this program, which is new in the history of our country, will always be remembered in the context of constant national construction, guaranteed security for the country and the people, and in that of the victories won by the true children of the country through their struggle and sacrifice, those areas which are being given priority by our party and the revolutionary government.

We have repeatedly stated that it is our wish and the aim of our revolution to exploit our unexploited natural resources. On this noble task we shall concentrate our money, labor, and creativity and mobilize all the working people of Ethiopia to carry it out. We shall thus rapidly transform the lives of our people, who have lived in bondage in the oppressive chains of the feudalists, blinded by illiteracy, thirsting for justice, and iompoverished for generations. We must give the internal and external antipeople and antipeace forces absolutely no chance to destroy our unity and integrity or to obstruct or weaken our efforts to bring about full independence, accelerated social growth and development, self-sufficiency, and the equality and peace of mankind.

Our enemies attempt to distort the nature of our people's defense, which in fact embodies the correct aim of protecting the political, economic, and social rights of the working people. The struggle to preserve the rights of the working people and to rally them to achieve common prosperity under peaceful conditions cannot be separated from the struggle to construct socialism. Although our enemies tried hard to exploit the temporary problem we faced caused by natural disaster, we have been able to contain that problem with the concerted efforts of the people. The wide-ranging activities we embarked on to make the agricultural sector more productive so as to enable our settler compatriots to rehabilitate themselves is showing satisfying results. The new life manfesting itself in settlement areas, in the new villages being established by farmers and in rural Ethiopia in general is ample proof that conditions are being prepared for accelerated growth. Our aim is to enable the working people to assure themselves of a full and comfortable life and there is no force capable of deterring us from accelerating our development efforts and from consolidating other victories, regardless of what our enemies might say.

The imperialists, colonialists, and racists fear the example we set. We are very well aware of this. It is very clear that the aim of all those who have challenged us and are still trying to challenge us today in various disguises is to push us back under the yoke of exploitation. This habit of theirs does not surprise us, because it is a fact of the class struggle. Being prepared to defend the country, people, and revolution today at any time and place from any enemy attack is the duty of all citizens.

In order to carry out their historic mission without being sidetracked by the chaos created by the enemy, the youth must rise with greater determination, for it is they who will tomorrow inherit responsibility for the nation. It is believed that the first beneficiaries of the comprehensive construction under way will be the youth, who are at a tender age today. They must accordingly increase their contribution in all spheres, because by relentlessly making sacrifices today in the application of their fresh labor and minds they will assure their own bright future.

The youth have been made to participate in national youth service not only to protect their motherland by means of the skills they have learned but also to imbue them with discipline and patriotism to enable them actively to participate in the political, economic, and social construction of the community, shoulder the national responsibility awaiting them tomorrow, serve their country and compatriotis, help their families and to lead more effective and meaningful lives. It has been to ensure that our national independence which the heroic struggles of past generations and the valor of our mothers and fathers have protected does not become weak or attenuated, but is passed on from generation to generation further enhanced and rejuvenated by virtue of the application of capable organization and consciousness, science and technology, and practical experience.

Dear comrades, in line with the 10-year development plan, construction work is going on today in various parts of our country to ensure a continuous improvement in the standard of living of the broad masses. As indicated in our 10-year development plan, the first 2 years, that is, 1985-86, saw good results. I think it is sufficient to point out that agricultural production in 1985-86 showed a 21-5 percent growth over 1984-85. A result better than this is expected this year.

In general, the (?agricultural sector) is expected to meet its targets over the next 3 years as a result of all out efforts in all areas. The activities we have embarked upon to eradicate backwardness require the labor, knowledge, and efforts of all citizens. You young people who are today returning to society on completion of your national military service have acquired experience, developed your creative abilities, and gained much knowledge. Clearly you are expected to set a high example in your work.

The working people expect you to set an objective example. It is through the results you have achieved in various sectors that national military service is seen as a testing ground for distinguished citizens. Our future can be predicted from the results we consolidate by our current efforts.

To realize our objective of building a modern and prosperous society, I think it is important to look back and to observe where we have been, the point we have reached, and what remains to be done. It is clear to all of us that yesterday's Ethiopia was a country in which the peasant majority gave 75 percent of their produce to the feudal elements and, 93 percent of the population was illiterate. In general, it was a country in which the broad masses were forced to live backward lives. We have greatly changed that deplorable situation. However, a lot remains to be done. Even if the results we have achieved are glorious when we compare yesterday to today, to be absolutely sure of tomorrow we must work, struggle, produce, learn, and research with even more determination.

Dear participants in national military service, for people who are determined to build a new society, the struggle is long and complex. There is no time for rest or relaxation. For this reason you young people, who are returning to society today after having completed your service, have only completed one phase of your mission. It does not mean that you have fulfilled your country's expectations. Moreover, you must try to arm yourselves with better knowledge in order to take on more responsibility. Because you are endowed with brains to enable you to quickly absorb practical knowledge, you must be alert toward creativity and research. You must learn new things and use them for the benefit of society.

Our party and revolutionary government will create all the necessary conditions for those who will inherit this country and who are unreservedly using their energy and knowledge for the progress of society. Nothing is more glorious than making a sacrifice for our country, its people, and our revolution. All necessary care within the country's ability will be given to all those who accomplish such an exemplary task. On the eve of the establishment of the PDRE, you are returning to society after completing one phase of your mission.

It is your national responsibility to make every contribution using all your abilities toward the success of this great victory of the people. If young people struggle with determination in every sector to fulfill their responsibilities as successive generations of this country have done, it will certainly not take us long to progress and to achieve our objectives. We have no doubt that you, the youth who have accomplished your service gloriously and who have returned, will prove that you are true sons by solving the problems of your dear motherland.

We believe that you have learned many useful things from the revolutionary army in whose divisions you have been struggling side by side. You have shared your deep love for our revolution, our country, and compatriots. We have the firm belief that those youths who have received your banner and are on [word indistinct] and who will follow your example tomorrow, will develop this country and become the pride of Ethiopia on whom our people depend.

We are confident that the youth will learn from the people, gain practical experience, achieve the objectives of the revolution, and transform our people's motherland into the strong, respected and prosperous country we have always wanted. We are confident that wherever you are deployed you will reflect the knowledge, respect for work, struggle, and hard work you have learned during the past 2 years and will always be ready to protect the rights of the working people.

I feel honored when I congratulate you once again for successfully accomplishing the historic responsibility vested in you by our great revolution on my own behalf, on behalf of our party, the revolutionary government, your parents and in addition the entire working people.

We shall establish the PDRE by our struggle.

Let everybody stand guard on behalf of his mother country.

Ethiopian youth always forward.

We shall win.

ELA Spokesman Reports Successes of 9 Oct Attack

JN101105 Doha QNA in Arabic 0955 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Doha, 10 Oct (QNA) — The unified Eriterean Liberation Army [ELA] killed, wounded, or captured 300 Ethiopian soldiers during an attack on an Ethiopian Government position yesterday. Muhammad 'Uthman Abu Bakr, ELA's Gulf representative, told QNA that after a 2-day siege of the position and fierce battles, the Eritreans destroyed the position situated near the town of Tessenei in western Eritrea. Subsequently, Ethiopian forces destroyed and burned (Hasbay) and (Argila), killing all of the residents of the two villages, he added. Abu Bakr pointed out that a large number of Eritreans fled to the safety of the countryside, leaving behind their land, belongings, and dead.

TANZANIA

Defense Minister Receives USSR Delegation

EA150458 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1700 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Dar es Salaam — The deputy prime minister and minister of defense and national service, Ndugu Salim Ahmed Salim, has praised the USSR for its assistance to Tanzania, to the liberation movements, and to the Frontline States in the liberation of southern Africa. Ndugu Salim made the remarks during a meeting with a high-level USSR military delegation headed by Aleksey Ivanovich Sorokin, member of the CPSU Central Committee, which called on him in his office today.

He said that the asisstance provided by the USSR was highly appreciated by Tanzania, adding that at this time when the Frontline States are faced with intimidation from the South African Boer regime, it is important for all countries who treasure freedom and peace to provide all possible assistance to both the Frontline States and to the liberation movements.

CAMEROON

Technical Financial Agreement Signed With PRC

AB081911 Yaounde Domestic Service in English
1400 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] A technical cooperation agreement was signed this morning in Yaounde between the Cameroon Government and the Chinese International Economic Cooperation Society. Cameroon was represented by the minister of trade and industry, Mr Edouard Nomo Ongolo, while the Chinese society was represented by the Chinese ambassador accredited to Cameroon, Shi Nailiang.

According to the agreement, six Chinese artists will be promoting basket-making in the Bertoua Arts Center for a period of 2 years. The Chinese will train Cameroonians within the period so that they can later pass on the technique to those to receive training in the center.

Talking at the ceremony, Mr Nomo Ongolo said the signing of the agreement falls in the framework of South-South cooperation.

The (Haoqing) International Cooperation Society will also build two basket-making promotion centers in Bertoua and Ebolova respectively. The projects will cost more than 381 million CFA.

ZAIRE

Dondo's Participation in Maputo Meeting Reported

AB141013 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1842 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 13 Oct (AZAP) — Citizen Kengo wa Dondo, first state commissioner, returned to Kinshasa Monday afternoon from Maputo in Mozambique where he represented Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, MPR founding chairman and president of the Republic, at the summit of heads of state and government of the Frontline States, which took place Sunday in the Mozambican capital and to which Zaire was invited.

Just before leaving Maputo, Citizen Kengo wa Dondo was received by Mozambican President Samora Machel. The audience, which took place at the president's office in the presence of Citizen Mushobekwa Kalimba wa Katana, state commissioner for international cooperation and foreign trade, and Zaire's ambassador to Mozambique, Citizen Tokwaulu Batale Sokolakano, centered around bilateral cooperation.

Speaking to reporters after the audience, the first state commissioner described the Maputo summit as encouraging.

In response to a question on whether the agenda for the upcoming quadripartite meeting between Angola, Mozambique, Zaire, and Zambia would include the issue of UNITA and the Benguela railroad, Citizen Kengo wa Dondo said that it is better to wait until the summit is convened to learn its purpose, but indicated that the issue of UNITA did not come up in the discussions he held with heads of state of the Frontline States. He expressed surprise that the Mozambican press mentioned it in its Monday edition. "The Zairian delegation was not invited to the Maputo summit to discuss the UNITA issue," the first state commissioner pointed out.

Asked to state Zaire's position concerning Pretoria's decision not to renew the contracts of Mozambican immigrants working in South African mines, and to put a halt to any additional immigrations from Mozambique, Citizen Kengo wa Dondo said: "I deplore and condemn it."

After the audience with President Samora Machel, the first state commissioner visited the chancellery of Zaire in Maputo before going to the airport. Shortly before his departure, he held discussions at the VIP lounge with Mozambican prime minister [as received] Mariano Mashungu on the economic aspects of cooperation between Zaire and Mozambique.

AZAP Views Zaire's Participation in Maputo Summit

AB141122 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1848 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Molekela Ebene commentary: "Zaire's Participation in Maputo Summit"]

[Text] Kinshasa, 13 Oct (AZAP) — Zaire's participation, for the very first time, in a summit of Frontline States, at the invitation of the authorities of these states, is a clear sign of the interest and confidence placed in our country by the nations of southern Africa.

In fact, as a result of its geopolitical position in the heart of the African Continent and its proximity to the southern African states, Zaire is an interested party to the problems and developments in the situation of that region.

The common denominator between the Frontline States and Zaire is that they use — or are bound to use — the same roads for the transportation of their goods, both exports and imports. Thus the reopening of the Benguela railroad, which leads to the port of Lobito in Angola; the security and transportation capacity of the Beira railroad in Mozambique; and the problem of congestion at the Dar es Salam port in Tanzania are of concern for all these countries. The quadripartite summit meeting with Angola, Mozambique, Zaire, and Zambia scheduled to take place in a few days' time in Zambia will not fail to examine all of these issues.

The Mozambican Government has outlined a rehabilitation project for the road to Beira and an increase in that port's capacity to handle the transit of a greater volume of goods to and from countries of the region. Zaire, which in the past has been using the Beira port for part of its imports and exports, could thus envisage the reutilization of that road; hence the interest and importance of the discussions between our country and southern African countries to maximize their cooperation in the transportation field.

CAPE VERDE

Venue For U.S.-RSA-Angola Meeting Offered

MB131312 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0915 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] President Aristides Pereira of the Cape Verde Islands says his government is negotiating with the Governments of South Africa, the United States, and Angola over a possible meeting to be held on the islands. President Pereira told the Portuguese weekly *Expresso* that the purpose of the diplomatic initiative was to break the stalemate over the Angolan question. As far as sanctions against South Africa were concerned, President Pereira said supporters of sanctions could not expect suicidal support from his country. He said he fully understood Portugal's anti-sanctions stance within the European Economic Community. He said that he was not likely to change his country's agreement with South African Airways over landing rights.

Portugal Resumes Visas for Country's Nationals

AB141414 Paris AFP in French 2152 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Praia, 13 Oct (AFP) — The Portuguese Embassy in Praia announced Monday in a press release its decision to resume the issuing of visas — suspended since 22 September 1986 — to Cape Verde nationals who want to go to Lisbon or to Europe through Portugal.

The release points out that this decision was made because of the friendship and consideration Portuguese leaders have for Cape Verdean leaders.

The suspension of visas to Lisbon by the Portuguese Embassy in Praia was decided in order to support France and Spain in their fight against terrorism. But this measure was strongly felt in the archipelago and nearly became a national issue because Cape Verde and Portugal are linked by a medical evacuation agreement, and Lisbon is the doorway to Europe for Cape Verdeans.

An official source says Cape Verde was already looking for a new country which will receive its medical evacuees and new trade partners, and had even approached Brazil and the Canary Islands. Cape Verdean President Aristides Pereira no doubt raised the issue of the suspension of visas during the private visit he has just made to Portugal, observers in Praia point out.

GAMBIA

Opposition Official Resigns To Join Ruling Party

AB131650 Paris AFP in French 1751 GMT 12 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Banjul, 12 Oct (AFP) — Suntou Fatteh, the fourth-ranking official of the Gambia People's Party (GPP — opposition), announced his resignation from this party and his decision to join the People's Progressive Party (PPP — in power), at a rally on Sunday in Kafuta (60 kilometers south of Banjul), and which was attended by the head of state, Sir Dawda Jawara, and his wife.

Mr Fatteh explained that his decision was prompted by the fact that the GPP was "in the service of a foreigner." He acknowledged that to join the majority group in the party, he had been forced to sign along with others the Lagos Accord, under which a foreign businessman granted a loan of 3 million dalasis (Fr 2.79 million) to that party for its electoral campaign. The GPP directorate has not yet reacted to Mr Fatteh's resignation.

The former fourth-ranking GPP official, it is recalled, was arrested last week for "possessing important documents," according to police sources, but the Gambian head of state, Sir Dawda Jawara, explained on Thursday evening at a news conference that Mr Fatteh was arrested because he followed the Gambian head of state's close aides during his recent tour of the country.

Mr Fatteh also disclosed that some PPP officials — whom he, however, did not name during the rally — had been secretly helping the GPP and urged them to make themselves known or be exposed. [passage omitted]

The second-ranking GPP official, Laime Saho, a former justice minister, who was arrested in London for defrauding an Indian businessman, is still in jail.

The GPP, which was founded in March 1986 by dissidents of the ruling party, has three members (out of 35) within the Gambian parliament and is one of the five opposition parties in The Gambia.

GHANA

Rawlings Receives Nigerian Delegation

AB101820 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] A 4-man Nigerian delegation led by Air Commodore Larry Koinyan, a member of the Armed Forces Ruling Council [AFRC], this afternoon held discussions with the chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, at the Castle Osu. The discussions took place behind closed doors.

Sources close to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said Air Commodore Koinyan delivered a special message from the Nigerian head of state, Major General Ibrahim Babangida, to Chairman Rawlings. Present at the meeting were Captain Kojo Tsikata and Brigadier Mensah Wood, both members of the PNDC, and Mr Kwamena Ahwoi, acting secretary for foreign affairs. The delegation was accompanied to the Castle by the Nigerian high commissioner to Ghana, Brigadier Harris Eghagha.

Speaking to newsmen after the meeting, Air Commodore Koinyan said it is the belief of his government that the heads of state of both Ghana and Nigeria need closer cooperation and understanding in the performance of their duties. He described relations between the two countries as excellent.

On the need for food self-sufficiency in Africa, Air Commodore Koinyan said fundamental steps should be taken to solve problems one after the other. He wondered why African countries receive food aid from other countries, despite abundant sunshine and fertile soil. Air Commodore Koinyan said African countries should come closer and cooperate with each other, so that the vast resources of the continent could be harnessed for the benefit of all.

Papers Call for More Cooperation With Nigeria

AB130950 Accra Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 13 Oct 86

[From the press review]

[Text] *The Ghanaian Times* says under normal circumstances a visit by a Nigerian government delegation to the country should not raise any eyebrows, but as everyone is aware, relations between the various states that form the ECOWAS bloc have not always been smooth sailing. The paper however is pleased that relations between Ghana and Nigeria have been cordial, and it is in the light of this cordiality and the need to strengthen further the bonds of friendship that the *Voice* sees the visit by the Nigerian delegation. The paper says it is not enough for the people and governments of both nations to be at peace. What is important is for both nations to interact more easily in all fields of endeavor. The *Voice* says since the leader of the Nigerian delegation himself touched on the crucial point of why Africa, with all its rainfall, sunshine, and other natural resources, should continue to depend on food aid, the paper would also like to know why Ghana and Nigeria for that matter cannot cooperate more closely in the area of crop research and food production. The paper is of the view that Ghana and Nigeria have much to offer each other and even more to offer the whole of Africa.

Radio Commentary Hails Ties With PRC

AB101750 Accra Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Koffi Marah commentary]

[Text] In a move to solidify the long-standing bonds of friendship that exist between Ghana and the People's Republic of China, a call was made last Saturday for the establishment of a joint permanent commission for cooperation between the two countries. This proposal, occasioned by the visit to Ghana by the vice premier of China, has far-reaching positive implications.

Relations between the two countries date back to 1960 during the Dr Nkrumah [first president of Ghana] era when Ghana became the first African country to establish diplomatic relations with China. From that period up to 1966, cooperation between the two states increased significantly in various fields. After the fall of President Nkrumah, however, there was a cooling of the relationship between the two nations. In fact, it was not until the PNDC government came to power in December 1981 that relations have assumed new heights. Chairman Rawlings' official visit to China bears full testimony to the importance the government attached to cooperation with that country. The achievements of China since the triumph of the revolution 37 years ago are phenomenal.

It is common knowledge that the hard-working masses of the Chinese people under the banner of Marxism-Leninism built numerous hydroelectric dams, established industries, manufacturing light and heavy-duty goods, and were able to produce food surpluses in spite of its very large population. The result is that today the country can boast of a truly self-sustaining economy that can withstand the pressures emanating from the world economy.

It goes without saying that Ghana has a lot to learn from the Chinese experience. The leadership of the Chinese party is today steering this country on the path of pragmatism while not abandoning socialism. This is in order to benefit from Western technology and development techniques. By so doing, the Chinese communists hope to introduce reforms into their economy.

Faced with the crises within the economy inherited from past governments, and needing massive infusions of capital from external sources, the PNDC has had to adopt a similar pragmatic approach. In its efforts to revamp the economy and steer the political and social life on a revolutionary course, the Ghanaian revolution has faced a series of obstacles including attempts at destabilizations and persistent corruption of the bureaucracy.

Committed as the PNDC is to the radical transformation of social and economic relations in the country, it is necessary that it draws lessons from the experiences of countries that have surmounted the difficulties we are now facing. China provides a very good example. Through her peoples communes and under the guidance of the Chinese Communist Party, a process of conscientization and mobilization was vigorously pursued. By dint of hard work, courage, and commitment to the ideals of the revolution, China emerged victorious and is today able to send out experts to several countries to give technical and other forms of assistance. Examples of Chinese assistance are the various stadia and national theatres they have built in many African countries. By far the most ambitious project is the Tanzam railway line linking Tanzania to Zambia. In Ghana, the Afife irrigation and rice projects were recently handed over to the government by the Chinese.

Again, China needs to be commended with respect of its stand in international relations. Although not a member of the Nonaligned Movement, her efforts at securing a just and peaceful world by following an independent foreign policy is quite remarkable. Like the rest of the socialist world, China abhors the apartheid policy of South Africa and has stated her preparedness to join the freedom-loving world to pursue the struggle against racism until its total eradication. Therefore, like Ghana, China is committed to the issues of justice and peace. Both are opposed to the [word indistinct] characteristic of military powers.

Since the hopes and aspirations of both nations coincide in so many issues, it behooves them to work toward the realization of their goals by positive collaboration in the fields of economics, politics, and culture. It is the strong belief of many that such collaboration would serve to enrich the struggle of their peoples and push them onto greater heights in their fight to achieve a just world order in which the usually neglected broad masses can take their rightful places in the shaping of their destiny.

GUINEA

Twelve State Enterprises Closed Down

AB142148 Paris AFP in French 1806 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Conakry, 14 Oct (AFP) — Twelve commercial state enterprises have been closed by the Guinean Government within the framework of the ongoing economic recovery program, it was learned from an official source in Conakry. Among these enterprises are notably Boissogui (Guinean brewery), Sonatex (textile), Soguilec (electricity), and Obetail (cattle marketing).

Four other commercial state enterprises, it is learned from the same source, will be maintained and transformed into a mixed economy company, associating Guinea with partners. These are the ONAH (enterprise in charge of the sale of fuel), Batiport (in charge of cement, roofing sheets, and iron), Preseco (dry products), and Fruitex (fruits).

In another development, it is indicated that the Guinean Government has decided to temporarily maintain ownership of two other state enterprises, Transmat and Libraport.

These measures fall within the framework of the decision to trim down the overstaffed Guinean civil service (90,000 employees at present), made by the government in agreement with the IMF and the World Bank, observers in Conakry point out. [passage omitted]

LIBERIA

Doe Announces New Economic Development Program

AB102105 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 2000 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] President Samuel K. Doe has announced a $10 million program designed to stimulate the Liberian economy and involve the direct and active participation of more Liberians in the economic development of the country. According to LBS [Liberia Broadcasting System] news, quoting presidential press secretary (Patrick Kumey), the president arranged the program this morning when he paid an unannounced visit to the ITC [International Trust Company] Bank and held discussions with its president, David Clark.

Under the terms of the arrangement, the ITC Bank would make available to the government an initial amount of $1 million by 1 November this year. President Doe said the beneficiaries of the program will include Liberia retailers, rice agents and distributors, coffee and cocoa buying agents. Others include owners of restaurants, boutiques, drugstores, carpentry as well as welding shops.

An Executive Mansion release issued this afternoon said Liberians engaged in the distribution and sale of gasoline and other petroleum products will also benefit from the program.

NIGERIA

Banks Accept Debt Package, Grant New Loans

AB141221 Paris AFP in English 1202 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Lagos, Oct 14 (AFP) — Western banks to whom Nigeria owes seven billion dollars have agreed to lend the economically ailing West African nation a further 320 million dollars after reaching agreement on how to reschedule the debt, sources said in Lagos on Tuesday.

In another development, a 250-million-dollar loan has been approved by a consortium of Western central banks led by the Bank of England, the source said.

Financial experts said the Central Bank credit was a bridging loan designed to boost the naira until a 450-million-dollars loan from the World Bank comes through.

The two decisions were the first results of more than a year of talks between Nigeria, which is reeling from a dramatic fall in its oil revenues, and its foreign creditors.

The loan by the banks, grouped in the so-called London Club, was said to have come after strong pressure was applied by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and other international financial institutions to reopen credit lines to Nigeria.

The banks had previously insisted that Nigeria must borrow from the IMF — which the government of President Ibrahim Babangida had shunned as politically dangerous — but have now dropped this condition, the sources said.

The exact details of the rescheduling package have not been finalised however, the sources said.

They are part of a web of complex negotiations connecting the rescheduling of the Paris Club debt, also estimated at seven billion dollars, of another six billion dollars in unpaid trade bills from 1979-1983 and of 1.5 to two billion dollars in letters of credit issued over the past year.

The loan approvals came three weeks after the 13-month-old military government effectively devalued the national currency, the naira, from 64 U.S. cents to 22 cents by allocating foreign exchange through a system of weekly sealed-bid auctions.

Papers View Removal of Former Chief of General Staff

AB121610 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 12 Oct 86

[From the press review]

[Text] The *Mirror* wants to know why the former chief of General Staff, Commodore Ebitu Ukiwe, was removed from office. The paper says his position as the number two citizen makes it imperative that the nation be told why he was replaced. While the *Mirror* agrees that the president has the right to move around the members of his administration as and when he likes, it believes that without prompt and adequate explanation, such action is certain to be misunderstood and misinterpreted.

In a related editorial, the *Tribune* says it is not surprised at the removal of Commodore Ukiwe. It says any close watcher of the Babangida administration would have discovered that all was not well between the key figures. The paper refers to what it called the insatisfaction question of the number two person in the administration because, according to it, the chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff, and minister of defense takes precedence after the president. The *Tribune* believes that the last straw was the action of the former chief of General Staff at the independence anniversary parade at Abuja and the events which led to that. The paper contends that whatever may have [word indistinct], Commodore Ukiwe had had a fair chance to serve the nation and has done so as best as he could. The *Tribune* wishes him good luck in his next assignment.

SENEGAL

Diouf, OAU Chairman Sassou-Nguesso Hold Talks

AB102228 Dakar Domestic Service in French
2000 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Excerpts] The president of the Republic, accompanied by Mrs Diouf, went to Dakar-Yoff Airport this morning to welcome his excellency the president of the People's Republic of Congo, the current OAU chairman, and Mrs Denis Sassou-Nguesso, who have come on a working visit to Senegal. [passage omitted]

Later in the afternoon, the two heads of state had protracted talks. The president of the Republic and Mrs Abdou Diouf hosted a dinner in honor of our illustrious Congolese guests.

The Congolese head of state and Mrs Denis Sassou-Nguesso are scheduled to leave Dakar tomorrow at 0800 at the end of a 24-hour technical stopover. The current OAU chairman is returning from a mission to the United States and Canada. In New York, he addressed the United Nations General Assembly on behalf of Africa.

On his arrival this morning in Dakar, the Congolese president was welcomed by his predecessor at the OAU and Mrs Abdou Diouf as well as several personalities.

TOGO

Lome Dismisses Opposition Stand on Abortive Coup

AB141150 Paris AFP in French 1546 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Lome, 13 Oct (AFP) — The accusations leveled last week in Paris by a Togolese opposition movement in exile against the Lome government are sheer "pretentious assertions," it was stated by authorized sources in Togo.

The Popular Movement for Democracy and Development (MPDD, banned opposition) stated in a news conference Thursday in Paris that the attempted coup d'etat in Lome of 23 to 24 September was a mere "creation of the government."

There was no official reaction from the Togolese Government and reliable sources stressed that last month's incidents in Lome "are so important and serious that it would be ridiculous to pay any attention to the pretentious statements made by Mr Andoch Bonin, the so-called spokesman of the Togolese opposition movement in France." These sources, close to the president's office, also claimed that Mr Bonin's assertions "exist only in the imagination of its author who would have refrained from such statements had he seen all the material evidence and heard the revelations made by the prisoners as had all the foreign delegations, members of the diplomatic corps, and journalists of the international press who went to Lome."

Mr Bonin, who claims to be the MPDD spokesman for Europe also stated in his news conference, attended by a member of the Burkina Faso Embassy in Paris, that the Lome incidents claimed "at least 200 lives."

OAU's Oumarou Meets With President Eyadema

AB111928 Lome Domestic Service in French
1230 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] General Gnassingbe Eyadema, RPT [Rally of the Togolese People] founding chairman and president of the Republic, this morning received in audience OAU Secretary General Ide Oumarou at the Togolese Interservice Regiment [RIT] camp in Lome. Ide Oumarou arrived at the RIT camp at about 1000 with Atsou Koffi Amegah, member of the Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, to see and hear for himself what happened in Lome on the night of 23 September 1986.

Before holding discussions with Ide Oumarou, Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema showed him the impressive war arsenal and the vehicles seized from the terrorists in the presence of Kpotivi Tevi Djidjogbe Lacle, member of the Political Bureau and minister of interior, and some senior officers of the Togolese Armed Forces. The head of state and the OAU secretary general then held lengthy discussions during which the captured terrorists were presented to Mr Oumarou. After the audience, the OAU secretary general answered questions by newsmen. He said that what he saw in Lome is frightening, adding that it is painful to see that now that Africa should make efforts to solve its development problems, some people spend their money on things in order to harm another country.

[Begin Oumarou recording] On many occasions and before arriving in Lome, I have already had the opportunity to give my impressions about what happened in your peaceful capital. I had said that neither Togo, Lome, the region, nor Africa needed such events, particularly now that the crisis, which we have been experiencing throughout the continent and in each of our countries, should make us close our ranks to develop the continent. As you know, for years now, our countries have been facing serious difficulties while they do not have sufficient means to solve them.

Furthermore, our people have been expecting a better life. For more than two decades, most of their dreams have failed to come true. Fortunately, it has been noticed that African leaders are now realizing that there is the need for concerted efforts to correct past mistakes and put our states back onto the right path, which will help provide better living conditions for our peoples. In fact, it was with sadness that I learned about the events that occurred in Lome because it reminds people of that period of instability that befell the continent and which we were about to forget.

Thanks to President Eyadema, I saw the war arsenal that was assembled to attack your capital and your leadership. I have to tell you that not only is it impressive but it is also frightening. It is surprising to see that so much money is squandered in Africa to buy weapons to destroy what was achieved with difficulty. I can now say that your country was actually attacked because I saw the weapons used and the prisoners. I even had the privilege of listening to them and now have a clear idea about what happened.

Our wish at the OAU is for an end to this kind of events so that our peoples and their leaders can have the opportunity to work in peace. There are not enough resources of course, but a strong will, however, exists. I was happy when President Eyadema referred many times to the OAU Charter and said that his personal objective and his desire were to make Togo a peaceful country and the Togolese people a hardworking people ready to work for a better life. In fact, Togo is a country desiring to live in peace with all its neighbors, in its region and on the continent. The wishes he expressed are wishes of hope. In other words, he hoped that Togo would regain its credibility and its prestige following the events it has just experienced and that the entire continent would realize that its future cannot be built on events of this kind.

As far as the OAU is concerned, we will continue to be kept informed and, as I said, I am planning to visit the two accused countries [Ghana and Burkina Faso] for supplementary information to discharge my duty as the servant of Africa — that is (?making things as clear as possible), because this is what we need. I am of the view that these events can be considered as an accident along the way and that a serene atmosphere will prevail again in the region and on the continent. In any case, this is my sincere wish. [end recording]

Congolese Envoy Meets With Eyadema, Comments

AB131550 Lome Domestic Service in French
1230 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] President Eyadema granted an audience to Mr Ikwebe, OAU Chairman Denis Sassou-Nguesso's diplomatic adviser and special envoy, this morning. Atsou Koffi Amega, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation and member of the Central Committee, was present at the audience during which Mr Ikwebe handed President Eyadema a message from the Congolese head of state. After the audience, the Congolese special envoy told the press that he had been sent to meet with President Eyadema to obtain information on the attack on Lome by a terrorist commando unit. This would enable President Denis Sassou-Nguesso, current OAU chairman, to take the necessary steps in order to restore peace in the subregion.

[Begin recording] [Ikwebe] First of all, I would like to thank President Eyadema for the audience he kindly granted me. I have come here as a special envoy of President Denis Sassou-Nguesso, who, as you know, is the current OAU chairman. I came to obtain information on the tragic events which occurred here in Togo a few weeks ago so that once briefed on the nature of the events, the OAU chairman will determine what appropriate move is to be made in order that peace will prevail in this country and in this subregion.

I will say that before arriving here, I was very concerned on hearing reports on the events which took place here. Before meeting with the president this morning, I was taken to see for myself the arsenal seized. I must say that I was distressed upon seeing this war material. I hope that peace will be restored in Togo. After seeing what I saw, I can only hope that peace will prevail in Togo so that the subregional equilibrium and peaceful cooperation will be pursued.

[Reporter] Mr Adviser, I believe you conveyed a message to the head of state. Can you tell us what the content of the message was?

[Ikwebe] As you know, President Sassou-Nguesso came here a few months ago, precisely last February. Later on, President Eyadema went to Kinshasa where he, Mobutu, and Sassou-Nguesso examined the situation in central Africa. This shows that of late relations between our two countries have been developing well. As a result, there are many subjects for consultations. President Sassou-Nguesso has just returned from a mission to the United Nations, the United States, and Canada within the framework of his activities as OAU chairman. He returned recently to Brazzaville. In the meantime, some events had taken place here, as you know. These are all questions examined in the message that I have brought. [end recording]

MOZAMBIQUE

MNR Reportedly Controls Northern Provinces

MB141240 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1127 GMT 14 Oct 86

[By Peter Wilson]

[Text] London, Oct 14, SAPA — Guerillas fighting to overthrow the government of President Samora Machel of Mozambique now control the entire lower Zambezi valley, and Zimbabwean troops are the only force keeping open the vital road link between Malawi and Zimbabwe, according to reports published here today.

Rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNR) have captured key towns along the Malawi border and are now stronger in three central and northern provinces than at any time in the 10-year war against government troops, *The Independent* newspaper said in a report from Tete. "Frelimo, while consolidating its hold on the southern Provinces of Gaza and Inhambane, has lost effective control of much of the Provinces of Zambezia, Tete and northern Sofala," it reported.

Most of the region's roads have been cut and the district capital of Milange fell to a 20,000-man MR army on October 8. On September 23 a force of several hundred guerillas routed 1,500 government troops from the district of Mutarara in Tete Province, sending some 50,000 civilians and at least 1,000 militiamen and soldiers fleeing into Malawi. The report quoted a witness as saying: "They ran. The Frelimo soldiers just disappeared."

The report said 600 Zimbabwean troops were keeping open the road link between Blantyre and Harare, which cuts through the Tete Province of Mozambique.

It said poor logistics continued to plague the 40,000-man Frelimo army, and morale was low in many parts of the country because of chronic equipment and food shortages. "In many cases, government officials admit, soldiers would rather run than fight the MNR, and they sometimes have to scavenge for food," it said.

"Whatever the strategy behind the renewed rebel drive, it is wrecking an economy already on the brink of collapse. Nearly four million people could soon face famine, due to increased guerilla attacks in the north and drought in the South," it added.

The Guardian newspaper, in a report from Maputo, said Frontline States feared that South Africa intended to topple the Machel government. It quoted a communique issued after the one-day summit on Sunday saying South African forces were concentrated along the borders of Mozambique and Zimbabwe, and said Mozambique could be facing war on two fronts if South African troops moved in from the Transvaal. "The Maputo authorities are convinced that South Africa is planning a large-scale incursion using both air and ground forces, and the Mozambican security minister, Mr Sergio Vieira, said at the weekend that one commando group was already believed to have infiltrated the capital," *The Guardian* report said.

It added that MNR forces had captured a key railway bridge across the Zambezi at Sena "and now dominate the entire lower Zambezi valley."

'Tens of Thousands' Reportedly Fleeing Country

MB150657 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 14 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] Tens of thousands of Mozambicans are reported to be fleeing across the country's borders to escape heavy fighting and starvation.

In the north of the country, the refugees flood mainly into Malawi, but hundreds are also fleeing into Zambia as the rebel Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) continues a major offensive.

A fifth town in northern Mozambique has been taken by MNR rebels, informed sources said here today.

Further south, thousands of Mozambican refugees are pouring across South Africa's borders into Gazankulu, KaNgwane, Swaziland and Lebowa in a desperate attempt to escape the fighting between the MNR rebels and Frelimo.

The number of "war refugees" who have entered South Africa since March last year is about 60,000, according to the executive director of Operation Hunger, Mrs Ina Perlman. Most of these are settled in camps in Gazankulu or area in Lebowa and KaNgwane.

Numbers entering South Africa because of the war are increasing daily, and in the Mhala district of Gazankulu about 500 refugees are settled each month. Up to 2,000 — caught by game rangers in the Kruger Park or by security forces — are repatriated to Mozambique each month from the Mhala district.

Informed sources in Maputo said Unlongue, near the border of Malawi, had fallen to guerillas.

Yesterday, sources in the Mozambican capital said that four towns had been captured by the rebels.

They were Zumbo and Mutarara in Tete province, Caia in Sofala, and Milange in Zambezia province.

At the weekend Mozambique acknowledged for the first time that it had lost control of certain areas in Mozambique.

A statement issued by the Frontline States, which include Mozambique, said that because of Malawian complicity "bandit gangs" had occupied "frontier zones in the provinces of Tete, Sofala and Zambia".

The Malawian ambassador in Maputo, Mr M.W. Machinjili, said that more than 70,000 Mozambicans had crossed the border into Malawi between the end of September and October 10 because of the fighting inside Mozambique.

Mr Machinjili said he did not know if Mozambican Government troops were still fleeing into Malawi.

At the weekend Malawi said that more than 1,500 soldiers had crossed the border to escape MNR attacks.

From Lusaka it is reported that scores of Mozambican refugees have entered Zambia's eastern province in the last two weeks.

India's Faleiro Ends Visit, Departs for Tanzania

MB141302 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Excerpts] India's minister of state for external affairs, Eduardo Faleiro, left Maputo this morning at the end of a 5-day visit to Mozambique during which he had talks with Mozambique Government officials. Mr Faleiro said his discussions with the Mozambican authorities covered the current situation in southern Africa and issues related to ties between Mozambique and India. [passage omitted] Mr Faleiro toured Mozambique as part of a tour of the region to find out the needs of the Frontline States in the face of increasing South African aggression. He left Maputo for Tanzania to continue his tour, which will also take him to Zimbabwe.

SOUTH AFRICA

Meetings To Mark 'Trojan Horse' Incident Banned

MB150442 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0008 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Cape Town, Oct 14, SAPA — Police tonight banned two commemorative meetings planned for tomorrow, the first anniversary of the "Trojan horse" killings in which three children died when police hidden in the back of a lorry opened fire on rioters.

The orders, issued by brigadier Chris Swart, divisional commissioner of western province, ban a church memorial service to have been held at 7.30pm tomorrow at a church in Hazendal.

The service was organised by amongst others, the UDF [United Democratic Front].

The other function to be banned is a street demonstration on the corner of St Simon and Thornton Streets, Athlone — where the three children were shot.

Both meetings were banned in terms of the emergency regulations.

Malan says Mozambique on 'Brink of Collapse'

MB150614 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0515 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Interview with Defense Minister General Magnus Malan by Azzie Gibson in Pretoria; date not given — recorded]

[Text] [Malan] What I notice clearly is that Mozambique is hovering on the brink of collapse. What we have been warning as dangerous for many years is becoming true. Terror feeds on itself. It eventually turns on its host. President Machel is serving the path of terror and now experiences the results.

[Gibson] How do you see South Africa's future relations with Mozambique?

[Malan] It seems to me that the leaders of the so-called Frontline States have not yet received the message. The United States sanctions vote introduced a new phase in southern Africa. South Africa's approach is clear: Either peace and cooperation or conflict, in other words land mines and terror. Together with countries like Lesotho and Swaziland we are striving for peace and cooperation. President Machel's vision of a kind of Nkomati accord that treats peace and terror as two sides of the same coin is totally unacceptable.

[Gibson] Does it seem likely, sir, you would say that South Africa's continued support of the MNR makes it impossible to continue the Nkomati accord?

[Malan] There has been no support of Renamo since the signing of the Nkomati accord. Each technical violation of the Nkomati accord was with his [Machel's] knowledge and approval — like flying in trying to get these Renamo leaders out to come and talk to Frelimo in Pretoria.

[Gibson] To what extent will the activities of the ANC in neighboring countries influence relations between South Africa and those countries?

[Malan] Cooperation and terror do not go hand in glove. When the ANC commits terror against South Africa from neighboring countries, the leaders of those countries are co-responsible. A leader like Dr Kaunda must realize that he cannot play a host to the ANC and the South African Communist Party and be known as a man who seeks peace. Our fighter planes over Lusaka in June were a direct message to him to decide between peace and confrontation. Let us be clear on the ANC. Its terror tactics is foreign to southern Africa and provide no solutions or future to the people of this subcontinent. The ANC operates from the so-called Frontline States to launch indiscriminate attacks on South Africa's people. They are therefore co-responsible and should be aware of the consequences.

[Gibson] Would you have [word indistinct] to say have to go the same way towards satisfying African and other expectations?

[Malan] Well, that is his [not further identified] responsibility, whether the one is a higher priority than the other, and he should decide accordingly, but we have invited him to live peacefully in harmony in southern Africa for the prosperity of the future of this subcontinent.

Miner Recruitment Efforts Halted in Mozambique

MB141749 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1641 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Oct 14, SAPA — The Chamber of Mines says all recruitment offices in Mozambique have been instructed to stop recruiting workers for the South African mines. However, some Mozambican mineworkers recruited and signed on prior to the ban on new Mozambican contract workers announced by the government, are still coming to South Africa.

A chamber spokesman was asked to comment on reports that, despite the ban, 1400 Mozambican miners are due in South Africa soon. "All recruitment offices of the Employment Bureau of Africa [TEBA] have been instructed to stop recruiting in Mozambique. People who were recruited prior to the embargo have filtered through to the border post and some have been let through into South Africa," the chamber spokesman said.

Meanwhile, the National Union of Mineworkers [NUM] has warned that it will fight to ensure that all Mozambicans recruited prior to the ban will be allowed to fulfill their contracts. The general secretary of the NUM Mr Cyril Ramaphosa, warned of possible "massive" claims against TEBA, should the workers be denied employment in South Africa. "The workers have expectations of getting employment on the mines and, for all intents and purposes, their contracts have been concluded. We will advise workers to make claims amounting to what they would earn for the duration of their contracts," said Mr Ramaphosa.

Johannesburg Denies P.W. Botha 'Freedom of City'

MB141205 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0712 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 14 SAPA — The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, will not get the freedom of the city, Johannesburg's management committee has decided.

The centenary banquet on November 17, when the freedom would have been conferred on Mr Botha, has also been cancelled.

A news release today said the management committee had "decided with regret not to proceed with recommendations to the city council to offer the freedom to the state president."

"This step was taken after the matter was discussed in the press while negotiations were taking place with the Progressive Federal Party in the Johannesburg City Council. In the light of this, the management committee does not see its way clear to ask the state president to consider accepting the freedom of the city."

The statement by the management committee points out that "it has become traditional over the years to honour the serving state president in this way. Because of extraordinary circumstances which stem from the new constitutional dispensation, the state president is both executive head of the state and also leader of his party."

It was felt that for the purposes of the centenary the posts should be separated, as the management committee wished to pay tribute to the state president in his capacity as head of the country.

"Although the committee considers that the honour would not have been made in the state president's political capacity, it should be noted that the freedom of the city has been conferred in the past on serving political figures," the statement said.

President Botha Gets Economic Blueprint

MB131159 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0700 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] President P.W. Botha has been presented with a blueprint for South Africa's economic future. The far-reaching economic recommendations have been made by a high-powered subcommittee of the Economic Advisory Committee [EAC]. The committee, chaired by SASOL [South African Coal, Oil, and Gas Corp] managing director Joe Stegman, included Barlow's (Warren Krullor), Sanlam's Fred du Plessis, reserve bank governor Gerrit de Kock, and Anglo-American's Julian Ogovi Thompson. The proposals include the necessity of labor mobility, suggesting the possible scrapping of the Blue Barriers Act, the need for home ownership for Africans, avenues for rural development, and the need to redistribute wealth, laying out measures to achieve the same.

Botha Talks With Namibia Cabinet Called Routine

MB130941 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0826 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Pretoria Oct 13 SAPA — Talks on Wednesday between the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, and the cabinet of SWA/Namibia's transitional government had "no special significance," a spokesman for the president said today.

Confirming the meeting, announced in Windhoek last week by members of the territory's government, he said the talks would be a continuation of ongoing discussions between the two governments.

"There is no special significance attached to the meeting."

The SWA/Namibia Cabinet will travel to Pretoria for the talks.

Details on 7 Nov Economic Conference Given

MB141700 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1653 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Pretoria Oct 14 SAPA — Two hundred top representatives of the private sector will be attending the state president's recently announced economic conference at the presidential guest house, Bryntirion, in Pretoria on November 7. Releasing details of the conference today, a spokesman for Mr Botha's office said numbers had been limited "with a view to structure a practical workable conference, of which group discussions will form a fundamental part, and because of other limitations. In planning the composition of the meeting, it was attempted to distribute representation from the various sectors of the private sector as widely as possible in order to offer representation to all facets of employers, employees, and big and small business sectors."

The spokesman said two issues in particular would be discussed in depth. Firstly, there were the proposals of the Economic Advisory Council of the state president on a long term economic strategy, and the government's reaction to this. Secondly, delegates would discuss the government's white paper on privatisation "with a view to give it further practical implementation against the background of recent and present economic developments and the participation of the state in the economy."

Pik Botha Meets Ciskei Envoy Over Transkei Dispute

MB141656 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Our political staff reports that the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, has held discussions in Pretoria with the Ciskeian ambassador, Mr V.S.J. Blie, on relations between Transkei and Ciskei, in view of the escape from jail of General Charles Sebe and the alleged abduction of other relatives of President Lennox Sebe of Ciskei and court cases in this connection in Transkei. Mr Botha said that South Africa respected the independence of both countries and appealed to both governments to settle the dispute peacefully. Mr Botha made certain proposals on relations between the two countries to the prime minister of Transkei, Mr George Matanzima, in Pretoria yesterday and repeated them to Mr Blie today.

Country To Remain Full Member of IMF

MB130608 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1855 GMT 12 Oct 86

[Text] Johannebsurg Oct 12 SAPA — South Africa will remain a full member of the International Monetary Fund, Reserve Bank Governor Dr Gerrit de Kock said today when he arrived back from Washington.

Interviewed on SABC-TV about the latest position of South Africa's foreign debt, Dr de Kock said: "The existing arrangements remain in force until the middle of 1987.

"...I found in discussions with bank chairmen and managing directors that they were much more relaxed about the whole situation than a year ago. Nobody is getting hurt, they are getting a very good rate of interest from us and some of their capital back," he said.

Asked to comment on developments in the gold-dollar situation, the Central Bank governor said:

"The general view is that the dollar will not appreciate against the German mark or the yen appreciably in the coming months. It might well depreciate further. That, in turn, means that the dollar price of gold will probably remain high. It will fluctuate, we must expect that, but in general I think it will stay above the level of 400 dollars," said Dr de Kock.

UK's Steel Holds News Conference After ANC Meeting

MB141628 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1619 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Oct 14, SAPA — There was no sign of any move by the African National Congress to renounce violence until there was some indication from the South African Government of an agenda for constitutional negotiation, the leader of the British Liberal Party, Mr David Steel, said today. Addressing a press conference near Johannesburg after "long and valuable" talks with the ANC leadership in Lusaka, he said it was not enough to ask the ANC to renounce violence. The organisation had taken to violence because it believed it had no other option, and the South African Government should give it an opportunity to renounce violence by listing some sort of agenda for talks.

Mr Steel said he had during his visit to southern Africa discussed the government's proposal to talk to the ANC if it renounced violence with the ANC leader, Mr Oliver Tambo, and the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha. "I said to him (Mr Botha) renounce violence for what? They (the government) haven't got any proposals. There is not sign of any move by the ANC to renounce violence until there is some sign of an agenda for negotiation from Pretoria." Mr Steel said his talks with Mr Tambo and another senior ANC member, Mr Thabo Mbeki, had been extremely informative and quite moving. The talks had lasted longer than expected because Mr Tambo had wanted to "get up to date" on the impression Mr Steel had gained during his visit to South Africa. They discussed the arguments for and against sanctions as well as constitutional change in South Africa.

The ANC had, "unprompted," expressed a desire to make further contact with South African businessmen and academics. The ANC said they "valued" these contacts. "There is a growing sector of the white population that realises the ANC are not ogres," Mr Steel said. "The government should not be so concerned about the right-wing threat, but should look over the other shoulder at the growth in organisations like the Progressive Federal Party and the contact between businessmen and the ANC."

Mr Steel also said that the ANC had conceded in previous talks that it had lost control over the younger element of its supporters. He said the issue had not been raised during today's talks. He said he did not see the ANC as necessarily becoming the new government of South Africa overnight. "But they are a legitimate organisation and should be brought into the consultations." The ANC was, he believed, genuinely seen as the main political representative of South African people, although not the only one.

His Liberal Party's alliance with the British Social Democratic Party had always had close links with the ANC and these would continue in the event of an alliance election victory in Britain.

Advocates More Pressure on RSA

MB141648 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1638 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Oct 14, SAPA — The international community had to make it clear to the South African Government that it would no longer tolerate normal relations with Pretoria, the leader of the British Liberal Party, Mr David Steel, said here today. He was addressing a press conference before flying home after a southern African tour that included talks in Lusaka this morning with the ANC leader, Mr Oliver Tambo. Mr Steel said the chances of peace in South Africa were remote as long as the government remained "blind and deaf" to calls for change. "I don't think sanctions would make much difference to that."

However, he said he would like to see more concerted action by the Frontline States together with the West to put pressure on South Africa. He also believed that what sanctions were imposed should be focused more on political targets. Mr Steel declined to name what measures he would like to see imposed against South Africa, but referred to the sports boycott which he said had had limited effect. "It should be possible for the outside world to pick up other issues of this kind rather than applying varying packages of sanctions from country to country, some of which have quite definite side effects. The international community has to make its aversion known to Pretoria in a clear way and to let it be known that it will no longer tolerate normal relations with South Africa."

Mr Steel said he believed the British prime minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, had taken the wrong attitude to sanctions against South Africa in her meeting with the Commonwealth. "Instead we (Britain) should have been trying to bring about concerted international action, even on limited sanctions," Mr Steel said.

Mr Steel said he would be leaving South Africa with a greater faith in the South African people, but that this did not apply to the government. The South African Government was the biggest stumbling block in the path of "liberation" for the country. "It has faith neither in its fellow South Africans nor in its fellow Africans. It (the government) is leading a rather selfish existence." The one real fear among South Africans was that of the government's "blindness," which was dragging the country into civil war.

He believed that any change in South Africa would be worthless if basic human rights were considered expendable. He said he was amazed at the lack of understanding displayed by the government which never stopped to question the moral right of its actions.

He had been invited by the South African ambassador to Britain, Dr Denis Worrall, to visit the Khayelitsha township outside Cape Town. He had done so and "to put it bluntly I was appalled at what I saw." The issue was not whether adverse housing conditions existed in other African countries as well, but the "political unacceptability" of people being forced to live in a specific place, he said.

Asked about the effect of sanctions on the Frontline States he said, "I don't think they (Frontline States) have thought the whole thing over." However, he believed a start should be made on the upgrading of transport and other facilities in the Frontline States. The British Government had done so by agreeing to help Mozambique upgrade its railway service, said Mr Steel.

Says Buthelezi No Government 'Stooge'

MB141634 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1622 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 14 SAPA — It was wrong to regard the KwaZulu leader, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, as a "stooge" of the government, the British Liberal Party leader, Mr David Steel, said today. He was addressing a press conference near Johannesburg before flying home after a southern African tour that included talks in Ulundi with the KwaZulu chief minister and with officials involved in the Natal KwaZulu "indaba."

Mr Steel said there was no doubt the South African Government would try to use Chief Buthelezi for its own benefit. "But it would be wrong to regard him as a government stooge. In my talks with him he was very forceful on the issue of not taking part in any talks on the future constitution with the government until Nelson Mandela was freed."

Mr Steel said he was disturbed at the "considerable mutual antagonism" between Chief Buthelezi and the African National Congress. Asked which of the two were employing the better methods, Mr Steel said both had a role to play and it would be a mistake to say there was only one true route to change in South Africa. He said he had not tried to bring the ANC and Chief Buthelezi closer together but he hoped that he might have contributed in a small way to uniting opposition to apartheid through his talks with a wide range of opposition politicians, businessmen and Frontline State leaders, including Botswana President Quett Masire, the Zimbabwean prime minister, Mr Roberrt Mugabe, and President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia.

Pik Botha Reacts

MB141847 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1800 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Excerpts] The leader of the British Liberal Party, Mr David Steel, says the cost to the West and the Frontline States of sanctions against South Africa has not been determined. He was addressing a news conference at Jan Smuts Airport, following visits to South Africa, Botswana, Zimbabwe, and Zambia, where he spoke to ANC leaders. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha has reacted to some of Mr Steel's statements.

[Begin video recording] [Correspondent] On sanctions, he said that the West and the Frontline States never took the implications, the cost implications, of sanctions into account. Any comment on this?

[Botha] Well, again, if that is correctly reported, that would appear to me to be a sensible argument. But it tends to indicate to me that the man is confused, and that he does not know what is going on at all, or that he does not care. I want to repeat, as far as I am concerned, we had a good conversation, in which he showed some considerable understanding of our problems, in which he indicated to me that although he did not agree with me on all the matters or points of view that I put forward, on the basic issues: namely, of change, the necessity of achieving change through peaceful means, the necessity of abandoning violence as a means of achieving political objectives, he agreed with me. [end video recording]

80,000 Pupils Reported Absent in School Boycotts

MB131253 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1138 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Pretoria, Oct 13, SAPA — No up to date figures of the number of pupils taking part in organised school boycotts in Soweto, Alexandra, the Vaal triangle, the east Rand and the eastern Cape were immediately available, a spokesman for the Department of Education and Training [DET] said in Pretoria today. According to reports, about 80,000 pupils stayed away from schools last week and the boycott is continuing. The spokesman, Mr Job Schoeman, said reports of attendance figures in the various regions had not yet come in. The figure of 80,000 mentioned in reports had not come from his department and could not be confirmed. Mr Schoeman said his department was reluctant to release statistics because "this boycott is different .. it has been organised, through pamphlets, and is not a spontaneous action."

A pamphlet reportedly distrubuted in the townships last week said the stay-away would continue until the DET met the pupils' demands. These included the unconditional release of pupils, parents and teachers in detention, the scrapping of all security laws, the withdrawal of security forces from schools, the unbanning of the Congress of South African Students and the reopening of schools closed by the department. The department has closed 33 schools in Soweto.

UDF May Join Forces With ANC If Banned

MB131845 Johannesburg SOWETAN in English
13 Oct 86 p 3

[Text] If the United Democratic Front is banned it will go underground and join forces with other outlawed organisations to create a formidable alliance, say UDF sources.

The UDF was declared an "affected organisation" this week, cutting it off from overseas funding. This also empowers the State to examine the UDF's accounts.

Members are bracing themselves for the Government's next logical step — which is to ban the organisation.

The only UDF national executive member who is not in detention or hiding, treasurer Azhar Cachalia, said the State had not banned the UDF because police believed they could exercise greater control if the UDF operated above ground.

"When they declared us an affected organisation, they hoped that by monitoring our funds they could monitor the organisation more closely. But if they don't succeed, their next step is the more drastic move of banning us," he said.

"By banning the UDF they will ensure that forces operating below will coalesce. The UDF will form a more formidable underground force."

Mr Cachalia gave an account of an exchange between himself and a security police interrogator when he was in detention recently. "I told him that I was a member of the UDF, but if he treated me like the ANC then I might as well become a member of the ANC."

He said that when the ANC was banned in 1960 it did not have deep grass-roots infrastructure. This resulted in a 10-year lull after the banning. But the UDF had developed a profound grass-roots structure so that banning it would not destroy it.

The UDF would challenge possibly as early as next week the Government order declaring it an affected organisation. The case was likely to be taken to the Natal Bench of the Supreme Court.

Heyns Elected Moderator of Dtuch Reformed Church

MB141159 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1035 GMT
14 Oct 86

[Text] Cape Town Oct 14 SAPA — Prof Johan Heyns, a theological academic from Pretoria, was today elected moderator of the NG Kerk's [Dutch Reformed Church] general synod, which started its four-yearly session in Cape Town this morning.

He and the Rev Tappies Moller were chosen in the first ballot, after which Prof Heyns was elected moderator.

New Party Leader Returns from UK; Comments on ANC

MB101520 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans
1400 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] The leader of the United Christian Conciliation Party [UCCP], Bishop Isaac Mokoena, says moderate blacks in South Africa are tired of the outside world viewing the ANC as the true representative of black people. Bishop Mokoena and several executive members of the newly formed party returned to South Africa this morning after a visit to Britain. The bishop said there is a great difference between the ANC of 1912 and the ANC of today. The current ANC is largely an instrument of the Communist Party, he said.

Referring to the United Democratic Front, which the government yesterday declared an affected organization, he said his party is prepared to negotiate with the organization provided it forswears violence.

Bishop Mokoena said at a news conference at Jan Smuts Airport that the main aim of his visit to Britain was to let people know about the UCCP and promote its goals. He said he held talks with members of the British ruling Conservative Party, and his delegation had been given a friendly and enthusiastic welcome. The bishop said he thanked Mrs Thatcher's government for its stand against sanctions.

Cooper Resigns AZAPO Presidency for U.S. Studies

MB141258 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1235 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Johannesburg October 14 SAPA — The Azanian People's Organisation [AZAPO] today announced the resignation of its president, Mr Saths Cooper, and his departure next week to study in the United States. AZAPO's publicity secretary, Mr Muntu Myeza, told a press conference in Johannesburg today that Mr Cooper had resigned after obtaining a passport enabling him to take up a scholarship to read for a doctorate in clinical community psychology at Boston University. Mr Cooper, 36, president of AZAPO since December 1985 and ex-Robben Island prisoner, had "struggled for a long time — since he was 18 — to get a passport," Mr Myeza said.

Although Mr Cooper remained a member of AZAPO, he would no longer perform any duties as president and "shall not represent AZAPO or any of its formations in any capacity internally or externally," a press statement released at the conference said. AZAPO's deputy president, Mr Nkosi Molala, would become acting president until new elections were held at the organisation's annual congress in December.

Mr Cooper, who has been studying the psychological effects of unrest and violence on young people in South Africa at Wits University, said his PhD thesis at Boston would examine ways of setting up systematic and community based psychology services for township residents. He said he had regrets about resigning as president of AZAPO but that it would have been "futile to hold a portfolio that is titular and meaningless."

The statement released at the conference was strongly critical of the U.S. for what it called "capitalist and imperialist tendencies" and stressed that AZAPO had long pursued an "isolation campaign." "We reject and condemn negotiations for whatever reason with whoever is in office at the USA Administration. We maintain that the authentic aspirations of the black people can only be represented by leaders inside the country. Those outside the country can only get their mandate from inside." Asked if this amounted to criticism of Mr Cooper, Mr Myeza said AZAPO was not opposed to its members studying in the U.S. as individuals "if the studies there will be able to prosecute the struggle more effectively."

Mr Cooper spent eight years on Robben Island after being convicted in the trial of SA Student Organisation (SASO) and Black Peoples Convention (BPC) leaders in 1976.

Soweto Employment at 46 Percent for 1985

MB131804 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 13 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] Social turmoil and recession have hit Sowetans where it hurts most — in the pocket.

Figures, released at the weekend, show that only 46 percent of all Sowetans between the ages of 20 and 64 earned a salary in 1985.

This compares badly with the 67 percent who earned fixed incomes in 1970.

A survey conducted by the University of SA's [UNISA's] Bureau of Market Research questioned inhabitants about demographic characteristics and all sources of income.

The bureau's income and expenditures division head, Professor Johan Martnes, said that incomes per household showed a steady increase up to 1970.

He said: "But from 1975 to 1985 there has been a drastic decline.

"People are now back to the same levels of income a household as in 1970."

The situation was largely blamed on unrest as continuing violence precluded entrepreneurs from investing and, as a result, job opportunities dried up.

The report said: "It is evident the economic circumstances of a certain group of Sowetans are causing frustration, whereas others are enjoying relative prosperity.

"On the basis of homeland size, an estimated 25 per cent of Sowetan households earned less than they needed to maintain their minimum living level in 1985."

In real terms average household income more than doubled from 1962 to the R9,624 level of last year.

Black Sash Condemns Torture of Children

MB140558 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2112 GMT 13 Oct 86

["Parts of the memorandum have been omitted in accordance with the emergency regulations" — SAPA]

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 13 SAPA — The Black Sash has warned against the effects on children of alleged torture by security forces. A 33-page "memorandum on the suffering of children in South Africa," was compiled in April this year, when South Africa was not under a state of emergency, but only released now. The last state of emergency was lifted in February and the current one imposed in June. An "unfortunate series of events" necessitated the delay in circulating the memorandum, the Sash said without elaborating.

"The ill-treatment ladled out to children is a frightening symptom of a disease which may have already progressed beyond cure," according to the memorandum.

Containing more than 30 statements and affidavits from children aged 12 to 18, adults and witnesses, the Sash document urgently called for the diciplining of the police force, no more detention of children, and the abolition of apartheid.

The Sash's conclusion stated: "When security forces are granted indemnity, when whatever they do appears to receive the tacit approval of their masters and when they themselves show so little respect for the law that they are prepared to abuse their powers to the extent that they do, their victims cannot be expected to respect the law either."

"Thus is an atmosphere of lawlessness created which can only lead to chaos."

The South African police and army, the Sash said, urgently required fundamental retraining in attitudes and behaviour.

"Children must no longer be subjected to the behavior described above (in the document). Neither must anybody. Nor must there be a repetition of the indiscriminate detention of schoolchildren, without the protection of the courts."

The Sash based the memorandum, containing accounts of alleged torture, on statements made by children, the youngest a girl of 12. Some statements were signed, many unsigned, perhaps for fear of retribution, the Sash said.

It was not a premise of the memorandum that all the children allegedly abused and maltreated were innocent of any misdeeds. There was no doubt that stones were thrown, arson was committed and people were subjected to the "necklace" treatement, the Sash said. Others were "coerced with varying degrees of violence to participate in boycotts, work stoppages or to join the comrades."

"Most of these deeds are perpetrated by young people, and it is one of the tragedies of this country that they are being brutalised in this fashion, and in their turn brutalising others," the Sash said. It was, however, a premise that "the kind of treatment to which children are subjected by the authorities is utterly reprehensible, totally unacceptable and indiscriminately applied irrespective of any possible guilt."

The Sash said: "Our children are revolting against years and years of differentiation, discrimination and oppression. The authorities deal with this by meeting justifiable anger with increasingly harsh restrictive measures..." Children were, the Sash said "intimidated, brutalised, and often scared stiff."

"In most countries children are protected and nurtured, for they are the country's future. Here they are attacked."

The cause of increased brutality was apartheid, that could not be reformed and had to be abolished. "Peace will not be restored to the country until justice is seen to be done in every way."

Unless something was done soon to defuse the anger in the community, the end result would be "people who have been so brutalised by brutality and by escalating violence that the damage done may well be irreparable," the Sash believed.

It was also counter-productive. "Any young person having undergone the treatments referred to may well be forgiven for nursing bitterness, hatred and contempt for the authorities, the law and due legal process."

The document said that in February 1986, the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, said in Parliament that 2,016 children under 16 were detained, none were released into the custody of their parents.

Action taken by the South African Police in unrest from January 1, 1985 to February 10, 1986 resulted in the deaths of 209 juveniles; and 703 juveniles were injured, he said.

The number of children detained increased dramatically during the state of emergency from July 21 last year to February, the Sash said. According to statistics from the Detainees Parents' Support Committee, included with the memorandum, approximately 22,000 people had been detained since June 12. Some 40 per cent were children under the age of 18, some as young as 10.

The memorandum was signed by the Sash's past president, Mrs Joyce Harris.

Slabbert Comments on Visit to Zimbabwe

MB150751 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0741 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Harare, Oct 15, SAPA — Just as whites in Zimbabwe found that "there was life after Smith," whites in South Africa have to realise there would be life after apartheid, the former Progressive Federal Party leader, Dr Frederick van Zyl Slabbert, said in an interview published in Harare today.

Dr Slabbert, who resigned as leader of the opposition earlier this year, told the semi-official daily newspaper, *The Herald*, that Zimbabwe was "an important agent in the whole of southern Africa" because it had refuted the propaganda about black rule put out by the South African Government and Mr Ian Smith's former Rhodesian regime.

His impression of the country, on his first visit since a student rugby tour in 1962, was positive.

"It is quite different from the heavy disinformation campaign down there (South Africa)," he told *The Herald*.

"The one thing that strikes me is the great confidence, people looking forward to the future, the feeling of optimism," said Dr Slabbert, who yesterday interviewed the prime minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, for the South African magazine *Leadership*.

Dr Slabbert said he was impressed by white businessmen, who must in the past have had very different views about Zimbabwe's present leaders. Yet today these businessmen were "some of the best public relations people the government has got."

The South African problem was obviously a brake on economic development throughout the southern African region, and clearly everyone would be better off when South Africa became a democratic state, Dr Slabbert was quoted as telling *The Herald*.

Turning to South Africa's internal politics, Dr Slabbert said he belived the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, now realised the issue was not the reform of the apartheid system but the actual transfer of power.

"But that to him is suicide," said Dr Slabbert.

The same sort of siege mentality that characterised the last years of white Rhodesia was now being created in South Africa and the young Afrikaners, who were people capable of changing, were being dragged into a system of negative ideas.

Dr Slabbert said whites would have to consider the cost of maintaining their domination, but the South African military leadership at the moment assessed these costs as acceptable, and the whites tended to follow this.

Dr Slabbert is soon to set up his own "Institute for a Democratic Alternative in South Africa," aimed at providing a forum for the discussion of major issues.

According to *The Herald*, Dr Slabbert throughout the interview "implicitly and explicitly saw an end to white or Afrikaner domination in South Africa.

"And a major emphasis of his thought was on how the whites, especially the younger generation, could be brought across the bridge into a non-apartheid future and realise that the end of apartheid was not the end of their lives," said *The Herald*.

Commentary Blames Reykjavik Failure on USSR

MB150529 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] As he approaches the winter cycle of his 8-year incumbency of the White House, President Ronald Reagan badly wants an arms deal with the Soviet Union. Such a deal would, for him, be the cherry on the top of an extraordinarily popular and successful presidency. In spite of the initial pessimism at the outcome of his meeting with Mr Gorbachev in Reykjavik, Mr Reagan has been able to report to the American people that, following the meeting, the United States and the Soviet Union are now closer than ever to a limited arms deal.

This deal would have seen the drastic reduction — and possibly even the elimination of — intermediate range missiles deployed by the two superpowers in Europe.

Mr Gorbachev, however, wrecked the deal by rejecting Mr Reagan's stand on a space defense program, the so-called "star wars" program. And — in an adroit, and typical, piece of propaganda — the Russians have blamed Mr Reagan for the failure of the Reykjavik meeting and have tried to portray the American President as a warmonger. This portrayal has been facilitated by the American media's vivid label of "star wars," a label that conjures up images of an armada of hostile space ships equipped to rain devastation on all and sundry on earth below.

The official name of the "star wars" program is the Strategic Defense Initiative, and the accent should be placed on the word defense. A defensive weapons system in space is — at this point in time — the ultimate form of defense for the protection of individual nations.

To portray the program as an expansion of the nuclear arms race is an absurdity. Its sole purpose is to destroy nuclear weapons that would already have been launched by an aggressor. This is the purpose for which Mr Reagan wants his Strategic Defense Initiative — in his own words, to protect the American people against nuclear destruction and ensure their freedom and future.

The Soviet Union is strongly opposed to the concept of a Strategic Defence Initiative, and for good reason. For one thing, the Russians are trailing the Americans in the technological race. For another, the concept implies enormous expenditures, which the Soviet economy would be hard pressed to supply. Moreover, the Soviet Union currently has a significant superiority over the United States and her NATO allies in the deployment of conventional and nuclear weapons. The unilateral development by the United States of her Strategic Defense Initiative would neutralize that superiority and militarily weaken the Soviet Union.

It is against this background that Moscow is seeking to discredit Mr Reagan and, at the same time, trying to draw attention away from the fact that it is the Soviet Union which is the world's chief instigator of war and exporter of revolution.

Information Bureau Releases 15 Oct Unrest Report

MB150858 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0846 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Pretoria, Oct 15, SAPA — Following is the Bureau for Information unrest situation report from 6am yesterday to 6am today.

At 8am yesterday a group of black youths burned school desks and books at the Makgakgodi school in Sebokeng, Vereeniging. No arrests were made.

In four separate incidents at Zwide, Port Elizabeth, petrol bombs were hurled at security force vehicles yesterday.

A black man was killed when the security forces retaliated in one of the incidents. In another a black man was arrested.

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

MB130812 [Editorial Report]

SUNDAY STAR: On RSA's 'Hard Stance'

A page 22 editorial in Johannesburg *The Sunday Star* in English on 12 October says the "sudden hard stance" by the government against Mozambique and its declaring the United Democratic Front (UDF) an " 'affected organisation' " are "displays of muscle and bloody-mindedness." "Both are probably connected with sanctions moves form abroad. They could be a calculated thumbed nose by the hard men who now seem to be at the helm inside the Cabinet." The paper believes the "two developments do not say a lot for the efficacy of the West's economic measures ,...nor do they say much for the political judgement of those responding in Pretoria. Both steps simply tighten up the potential for internal and external conflict a notch or two."

Boycott To Force Political Change

Patrick Bulger writes on the same page: "Irish academic Dr Conor Cruise O'Brien came to South Africa to lecture on the politics of 'siege societies' — twice this week he had to teach behind locked doors guarded by brawny security officials." The student left called on the university to "commit itself unconditionally to an international academic boycott" announced by the African National Congress intended to "isolate white-run institutions as part of a strategy to force political change." Bulger writes that the prime mover behind the campaign to expel Dr O'Brien was the Azanian Students' Organization (AZASO) which is affiliated to the UDF and is predominantly black. "Campus radicals argue that a university campus cannot be isolated from prevailing political currents. Academic freedom on South African university campusses, they say, is a myth, and that until all points of view can be expressed openly, conflicts will surface." Bulger believes that South African national politics "provides a classic working model of the political importance of determined minorities — a pattern being repeated on university campusses."

Majority Blacks in Government

David Breier writes on the same page that Progressive Federal Party (PFP) member of parliament, Horace van Rensburg, has "come out boldly in interpreting PFP policy as leading to a majority of blacks in Government, elected on a common voters' roll." Van Rensburg says the PFP constitutional policy, " 'if accepted as it stands at a national convention, will be based on an equal vote for every South African on a common voters' roll, which means a federal Parliament and a federal Cabinet with a majority of black members and a Head of State who will probably be black.' " Asked what would happen if a black majority government in South Africa decided to scrap the constitution in favor of a one-party Marxist system, Van Rensburg says: " 'then we will have bloody civil war or a one-party Marxist system. But I am an optimist. I believe that such a catastrophe can be avoided and that democracy is a real possibility in South Africa, provided effective constitutional negotiations start very soon.' "

Lesotho 'Bantustan' of RSA

On page 23, Fr M.E. Worsnip, general secretary of the Christian Council of Lesotho, comments on the coup which put Major-General Justin Lekhanya in power. Worsnip says that although former prime minister Lebua Janathan was a "tyrant and lots of his opposition was killed off during his rule" in the end he "came to see that the future of his country depended almost entirely on the future of surrounding South Africa." Worsnip believes that the coup which ousted Jonathan was bound to be "engineered in South Africa's interest." He points out that after the coup: South African refugees were "harassed by the police and told to go back to South Africa"; the Lesotho Government allowed a "South African-backed 'hitsquad' to operate with impunity against ANC people and sympathisers in the country"; and the state run radio has "suddenly developed a blind-spot" concerning events in South Africa. "Lesotho is precisely what Pretoria wants its bantustans to be. It is a 'country' with international recognition, which supplies labour to South Africa's mines, while South Africa need bear no responsibility to either the individual or to his dependants," says Worsnip.

Strategy to 'Defuse Unrest'

On the same page David Breier says James Selfe, a senior PFP researcher who is completing a master's thesis on the National Security Management System (NSMS) tells *The Sunday Star* how the views of Minister of Law and Order Louis le Grange fit into the government's " 'total strategy' " to defuse the unrest situation. Selfe points out that there is nothing at all surprising about Le Grange's statement that some black township residents "threw stones because they were frustrated at local conditions such as bad roads or the lack of water." The "Total Strategy" includes removing "local 'pinpricks' " such as poor living conditions which can give rise to dissatisfaction and rioting. However, the strategy has appparently not worked in areas such as Soweto where large scale improvements have taken place but where there has been a "revolutionary climate of rising expectations," says Breier.

NP Vision Displays Apartheid

On page 15 of the "Review" section of *The Sunday Star* Peter Sullivan writes in his "Sullivan on Sunday" column that Transvaal National Party leader F.W. de Klerk's "vision of the new South Africa" is "certainly not of a post-apartheid era." Sullivan says there are "still 'group' interests (meaning race interests) and there appears still to be a Group Areas Act (meaning racially based residential areas)" which are both key elements of apartheid. "At the top of the structure Mr de Klerk has joint decision making, which is some change from the 'healthy power sharing' " but, "at the bottom of the structure the 'groups' are still strictly segregated," says Sullivan.

Anti-Sanctions Effort Too Late

On the same page Harry Schwarz asks in his "Talking Cents" column whether those in opposition to sanctions did all they could to avoid them. Schwarz believes that the "effort put in was not only inadequate, it was also too late. Those who wanted to do something against apartheid saw no alternative to sanctions. The anti-sanctions forces failed to both realise this timeously or to provide acceptable alternatives to those who wanted to record their objection to apartheid." He also says the resources pitted against the strong forces arguing for punitive measures, were inadequate. Now he believes there is "a resignation on the part of many that sanctions are here to stay, there is nothing that can be done. This is of course a mistake. The present US legislation is likely not only to be followed by other countries who will adopt similar measures, but it is even more likely to be followed by stronger legislation in the future in the US unless something is done."

Separate Development To Stay

A page 20 editorial in Johannesburg *Sunday Times* in English on 12 October says that the classical policy of separate development is to be substituted with what "looks, regrettably, very much like Separate Development Mark II, the one with some consociational extras." The editorial says the blueprint "heralds no movement towards the principle of free association of individuals" and "favours a structuralist approach rather than an organic one." Institutions are to be created into which people must fit rather than people "organically developing the institutions to suit themselves." *Sunday Times* also believes that that the blueprint "would create unconscionable distance between the primary political level, the voter, and the forum in which the most crucial decisions are taken — the multiracial cabinet."

NP: 'Politics of Inertia'

Professor Robert Schrire of the Department of Political Studies at the University of Cape Town writes that "most South Africans are not entitled to participate in politics on a free and fair basis. And most white voters continue to make political decisions on ethnic grounds alone." He believes that the South African political system is "dominated by the ethnically-based National Party which enjoys a solid rump of support prepared to support it under what seems all circumstances, including corruption in high places, incompetence and the failure of its key policies." "The National Party is, quite simply, intellectually tired and can get away with its inertia because it faces neither the demands for innovation from a sophisticated electorate nor the impatience of talented men from within its own somewhat mediocre ranks. It is thus firmly embedded in the 'politics of inertia'." There is therefore a need to begin to "develop and articulate new policies, goals and strategies more appropriate to the last decade of the 20th century," and "it was to help meet this need that the Institute for the Study of Public Policy was established at the University of Cape Town," says Schrire.

'De Gaulle' Option for RSA

Page 21 features part of a speech which Conor Cruise O'Brien, former diplomat and Irish Cabinet minister, would have delivered at the University of the Witwatersrand. "I believe that nothing less than a Government imbued with the full legality of a non-racial state can begin to cope with the enormous social problems of South Africa, including the tremendous problems of expanding population and unemployment." O'Brien says that no government responsible to a white electorate "could do the things that are necessary to avoid: the dismantling of white supremacy." He has in mind a future hypothetical situation in which "the rulers of South Africa — the political and military leaders of the Afrikanerdom — decide that the institutions of apartheid, of white supremacy, are no longer a safeguard but now a threat to the future of the volk," so they decide to "bypass the white electorate; invoking the worsening of the emergency, they declare martial law and suspend the constitution. Then the serious negotiations begin, with the ANC as well as other black leaders, and the stage begins to be set for South Africa's first non-racial elections. That scenario will require something like an Afrikaner Charles de Gaulle — collective or individual — and de Gaulles are not easily come by," says O'Brien.

CITIZEN on Steel Visit

The page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 13 October comments on the visit of British Liberal Party leader, David Steel, saying it is "sick and tired" of people who like him "make use of visits merely to confirm their prejudiced viewpoints." "Inevitably they condemn us, inevitably they attack the government, inevitably they deride the reforms the government has introduced, inevitably they make sure that we receive a bad Press overseas." Referring to Steel's criticism of conditions at a squatter camp and of facilities for migrant workers in Soweto, the editorial says it does not defend conditions in part of Soweto but it thinks there are slums in Britain that are "equally terrible." "But nothing we say will convince this bland, unctuous Liberal leader that he is prejudiced and one-sided in his outlook and that there is much about South Africa that is commendable, that reforms are meaningful and that a new South Africa is being born."

NP's Retreat Into Isolation

"All the evidence now indicates that the Nationalists [National Party] have retreated, emotionally as well as politically, into their own angry, isolated world," says Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 13 October in a page 6 editorial. The decision to try to cut off the overseas funds of the United Democratic Front is "but the latest example of the retreat into Fortress SA that began in mid-May." The editorial says that the government "seems to imagine it can bring the situation under control if it could only eliminate the outside world from the conflict." Among those the government perceives as enemies are: the Eastern bloc; the U.S.; the Frontline States; most churches; most universities; most trade unions; writers and artists. The editorial says: "It is an attempt, angry and immature, to stop the world and get off. The accusation made so often about the Nationalists that they are moral bankrupts is untrue. But politically, they are bankrupt indeed."

Britons More Critical of RSA

On the same page Stanley Uys writes from London that the chances of a white South African visitor to Britain "running into flak over apartheid are greater now than they have ever been." "The more critical climate coincides with, or it may be partly the product of an intensive campaign by anti-apartheid organisations to complete the isolation of SA." Uys believes that South Africa is "entering a new ice age of isolation." He says that "apartheid should not be equated with 'South Africa'," and advises that "if you oppose apartheid, say so. You are a better patriot for speaking the truth."

SOWETAN: Nkomati Accord Like 'Death Warrant'

Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 13 October says in the page 4 editorial that it appears that Mozambican President Samora Machel was "signing his country's death warrant" when he signed the Nkomati accord with South Africa. "For the action by South Africa to terminate the employment of 58,000 Mozambican Nationals employed in this country's mines is not only a blow below the belt, but will probably lead to the ultimate collapse of the Mozambican regime under President Machel," says the editorial. "South Africa's rather ruthless counter action has wiped out any vestige of credibility or dependability black countries have in this country's intention to stabilise the region."

Former ANC Rejects National Convention

On pages 4 and 7 Mathatha Tsedu writes in the "Focus" column on Josias Ratshilumela Muneri Madzunya, former member of the ANC Youth League and founding member of the Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania. Madzunya was detained 3 days after the Sharpeville shooting on 21 March 1960 and sentenced together with Pan-Africanist Congress President Smangaliso Robert Sobukwe. On his release he was banished from Johannesburg and taken to Sibasa, Venda where he has remained since. On the holding of a national convention, Madzunya says, " 'the tribes of Europe did not hold any national convention with us when they took our land. Why should we hold one to get it back? We want full participation in all organs of the state with one man one vote'." He also says " 'there is no room for the slogans about half loaves. We want the whole loaf because it belongs to us. We will share the loaf with any human being on our terms.' "

Correction: 'Focus' on Labor Unions

Page 4 carries a correction to the "Focus" column of Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 9 Cotober, which was summarized in take 1 of the 10 October Press Review under the subhead: 'Focus' on Labor Unions. The correction reads: "The Congress of South African Trade Unions has pointed out that it was not affiliated to the United Democratic Front as was stated in our Focus of October 9, 1986. A spokesman for COSATU also said that the labour federation did not have an official attitude towards the Freedom Charter. This means that it was incorrect to have stated in our report that COSATU supports the preamble of the Freedom Charter. The *Sowetan* wishes to apologise for whatever embarrassment the report may have caused COSATU."

CAPE TIMES on Academic Boycott

"The violent disruption by a group of students of Dr Conor Cruise O'Brien's lecturing programme at the University of Cape Town raises the question whether such students belong at a university at all," says a page 6 editorial in Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 9 October. The paper says that if they are opposed to the "free exchange of ideas which is the essence of a university, should they not go elsewhere to pursue their 'studies'? In some rather more congenial brain-washing institution, perhaps, dedicated to the advancement of totalitarian ideology?"

'Necklace' Killings Condemned

A second editorial on the same page says the Azanian National Youth Unity (AZANYU) is to be "commended for condemning the use of the socalled 'necklace' against political opponents and suspected police informers." "Unless those fighting for an alternative system in South Africa can publicly denounce such methods, and those who resort to them, their alternative is not an alternative at all but anarchy."

Boesak on Politicization of Church

On the same page Ebrahim Moosa interviews Dr Allan Boesak, patron of the UDF, head of the World Alliance of Churches, and newly appointed moderator of the Dutch Reformed Mission Church. On the question of whether his appointment will mean greater politicization of the church, Boesak says he doesn't think he can politicize the church "because it is not an institution — the church is the people. All the unjust laws of this government — the way our people are being treated — affects people who form the church, which is of deep concern to those of us who are asked to do certain duties on behalf of the church." Boesak says he wants to persuade the people that South Africa is on the "brink of a precipice." "If the people in the church, as in other organizations, do not understand the seriousness of the dilemma we are faced with, we might be pushed over the cliff without knowing it." Boesak also points out that the church is taking a stand on apartheid and saying it is "heretical and a sin" and this stance will have a bearing on almost everything the church does, and on all its decisions.

DIE TRANSVALER on Unemployment

In a page 14 editorial in Pretoria *Die Transvaler* in Afrikaans on 9 October concern is expressed at the recent Human Sciences Research Council finding that the black unemployment figure in Pretoria's black townships has risen dramatically. The paper says that the unemployment can only lead the unemployed into mischief. It believes that a "responsible task rests on the community leaders to keep a watchful eye on the situation."

BEELD on White Public Holidays

The page 10 editorial in Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 10 October says that the " 'new' South Africa does not ask the Afrikaner to renounce its history but to broaden its outlook so that there is place for other population groups." One way to allow for other groups is to "realize that the historic public days are all white-centered." The editorial says that other population groups should also be allowed to commemorate their "great moments and their historic myths."

BEELD on U.S. Aid to Southern Africa

A page 8 editorial in Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 13 October says that it hopes that the U.S. is earnest about its plan to "make southern Africa less dependent on South Africa." The editorial asks why this was not done long before, "instead of leaving the thankless task of supplying work for all our neighbours and food for their hungry" to South Africa in exchange for "abuse and scorn from the world." The editorial says that South Africans will be too happy to let the U.S. assist southern Africa, but still remain skeptical about this U.S. plan since "the road to South Africa's problems was also paved with such promises."

BEELD on UDF

A page 8 editorial in Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans says the fact that the government has waited until now to act against the UDF "says a great deal about its intolerance," because the UDF has, since its inception, looked for a confrontation. The editorial says the UDF has become synonymous with political burials, school and rent boycotts, and unrest in black townships. *Beeld* believes that the step taken by the government against the UDF "will not do away with it, but will at least prevent it, together with the help of its 'democratic friends' in other countries, from promoting a revolutionary climate in South Africa which ironically would mean an end to a democratic option in the country."

RAPPORT on Nkomati Accord

A page 10 editorial in Johannesburg *Rapport* in Afrikaans on 12 October says that the Nkomati accord between South Africa and Mozambique was viewed as a "possible bridge building process." It was a "courageous attempt by the South African side," says the editorial. However, the paper says that unfortunately Mozambique and South Africa were not the "only actors in this drama." "The heated atmosphere that accompanied the worldwide onslaught against South Africa also made the Nkomati accord the victim of unavoidable polarization."

Checkmate in RSA

On page 11 Annemarrie Mischke says that there is a checkmate situation in South Africa involving the government and the radical black opposition concerning a negotiated settlement about a future dispensation as a prerequisite for peace in the country. Mischke asks whether it would be wise to "crush the black resistance movement with state power and so literally put an end to one party in the checkmate situation. However, the popular viewpoint is that resistance will always rear its head. "At the same time, experts doubt the optimism of the radicals that shortly they will persuade the government, with violence, to surrender. These experts are also aware that the banned ANC could not go it alone militarily." Professor Lawrence Schlemmer of the University of the Natal says in Indicator SA that the government has an "impressive list of reforms but is not prepared to let go of its central principle of leadership — retaining a white power basis." Mischke writes that black radicals refuse to meet the government on these terms and do not want compromise believing that the only way to attain freedom is by the "capitulation of the white government." Professor Heribert Adam, a sociologist from Vancouver also says in Indicator SA that the checkmate situation will remain as long as both sides believe they can win.

DIE REPUBLIKEIN on Education

"The positive way in which the congress of the Republican Party took a stand with regard to the government's policy on education, should be an inspiration for everyone to tackle this country's problems in a spirit of trust and cheerfulness," says the page 10 editorial in Windhoek *Die Republikein* in Afrikaans on 9 October. The editorial points out that "open" education does not mean that "there will be chaos because just anybody will be accepted," and "standards will be affected," at schools. The paper says that the minister of education, the cabinet, and all the people in education are "striving for a tenable education based on no discrimination, which will mean that education will be organized in a scientific-professional manner taking into account what is best for each child."

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Instructs Forces To 'Remain Vigilant'

MB141616 Dakar PANA in English 1605 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Lusaka, 14 Oct (ZANA/PANA) — Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda today directed the country's defence forces to remain vigilant and ready to contain acts of aggression from South Africa. President Kaunda was speaking at the official opening of the third Zambia Air Force political seminar at Mulungushi Hall this morning.

He told senior Zambia Air Force officers who are attending the seminar that South Africa had lately become more desperate as fighters from the ANC and the SWAPO scored successes both in South Africa and Namibia. Dr Kaunda said South Africa's desperate situation had resulted in a campaign by that country to destabilise neighbouring independent states and consequently led to a worsening security situation in the region. The president said the worsening security situation placed heavier responsibilities on the country's defence and security forces in the task to protect the country. The enemy, he said, will continue to sponsor internal reactionary elements which the security forces should identify if the country is to effectively thwart its machinations.

We fought hard to win our independence, now we should take all necessary measures to preserve that independence Dr Kaunda said. He appealed to the West, particularly the U.S., Britain, France and West Germany to support comprehensive economic sanctions against South Africa because it remained the only way to force that regime to change. He took a swipe at the so-called reforms in South Africa saying they do not address themselves to the fundamental issues. Facts, he said, show that oppression in South Africa has increased.

He told the officers that political education was important because without it the nation would lose its direction.

Kaunda Receives Message From Malawi's Banda

MB141850 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] President Kaunda today received a special message from Malawian President Dr Kamuzu Banda which was delivered by a [word indistinct] high-powered Malawian delegation. Dr Kaunda, in welcoming the delegation at State House said because he had recently visited Malawi and only last Sunday the leaders of the Frontline States had discussed matters which concerned Malawi, he was glad to learn that the delegation was coming because problems in the region could only be solved through such meetings.

In reply, delegation leader Mr John Tembo, a senior member of the Central Committee of the Malawi Congress Party, thanked Dr Kaunda on behalf of Dr Banda for having agreed to receive the delegation at very short notice. He said his delegation was in the country carrying a special message for President Kaunda from Dr Banda, adding that it had also brought cordial greetings to Dr Kaunda from Dr Banda.

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Travels to Victoria Falls To Meet Kaunda

MB141752 Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, has arrived in Victoria Falls for talks with the Zambian president, Dr Kenneth Kaunda. The talks are scheduled for tomorrow. Comrade Mugabe is accompanied by the minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Witness Mangwende, and the deputy minister of transport, Comrade Amina Hughes.

Radio Truth on 'Carnage' of Soldiers in Mozambique

MB141611 (Clandestine) Radio Truth in Ndebele to Zimbabwe 1700 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Excerpts] There are reports that many soldiers of the Zimbabwe National Army [ZNA] serving in Mozambique are being slaughtered daily by the Renamo troops. However, Robert Mugabe and his government are busy misinforming the people of Zimbabwe about the true situation. They do no want the matter discussed openly. We at Radio Truth will ensure that concerned parents are informed about the carnage which is depleting the Zimbabwean contingent in Mozambique.

The civil war in Mozambique should be resolved by the Mozambicans themselves and not by the Zimbabweans. Samora Machel failed long ago to honor the desires of the majority of Mozambicans. Hence, this terrible civil war in that country. Renamo's strength is felt throughout the country. This has left the plans of Robert Mugabe and Samora Machel in disarray. The majority of soldiers killed by Renamo belong to the ZNA contingent as it constitutes a larger portion of the forces on the battlefield in defense of the Marxist- Leninist regime of Samora Machel in Mozambique. We at Radio Truth blame the deaths of our servicemen in Mozambique squarely on Robert Mugabe's insistence that our forces should serve in Mozambique. [passage omitted]

We at Radio Truth do not see the need for our dear servicemen to serve in Mozambique in defense of a totalitarian Marxist regime. If Robert Mugabe and his Politburo have a strong desire to rule Mozambique, they should go there themselves, instead of sending other people's children to certain death in defense of the dictatorship of Samora Machel. [passage omitted]

Zimbabwe Railways Awards Contract to RSA Firm

MB131643 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0945 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Bulawayo Oct 13 SAPA The state-owned Zimbabwe National Railways [NRZ] has defended itself agaist criticism for awarding a R40,000 contract for motorcycles to a South African firm, disclosing that the deal had government approval.

Local motorcycle dealers were angered by the contract, which they said was particularly inopportune in view of present Zimbabwean Government policy to cut trade with South Africa. Potential suppliers in the Republic were reportedly invited to tender for the order by the NRZ.

A spokesman for the railways said, however, that the order was bought under loan finance, which was supplied on condition that international competitive bidding took place. Suzuki (South Africa) had given the cheapest and "most technically acceptable" bid for supply of the 22 machines the NRZ wanted.

The railways, as a para-statal body, had been required to send its recommendation to the Zimbabwean Government tender board for ratification, and this had been given before the firm order was placed.